YOU CAN GET
10 Years' Old P & O Whisky
EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.
Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,177—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1901.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY BRANCH

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd Feb.
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Pardy	9th "
* PERSIA	7909	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

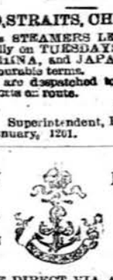
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are dispatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4,700	15th Mar., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Feiner	4,119	1st Apr., 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berbericvich	4,235	21st Feb., 1901.
MARIA TERESA	T. Rasevich	3,041	in March 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,041	in April 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-6	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,565	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

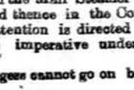
STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	5,963	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	...	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Seiller	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 6th March, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

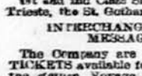
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 22nd February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 21st February, at 10 a.m., calling at Karachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basreh, in the forgoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th February.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 23rd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th February, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurances at the Lowest Rates QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
S.S. SULTAN	2881	Pohlenz	4th March.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 18th Feb., 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIAL AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	10
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

SHOT CARTRIDGES

LOADED IN ELEY'S OR KYNOCK'S CASES.

BLACK OR NITRO POWDERS

"FIELD" LOADING.

TREACHER & Co. employ only the very best materials; all loading is done under European supervision, and every Cartridge sent out may be relied on.

KYNOCK'S PHŒNIX CASES.
ELEY'S CRIMSON CASES.

For Loading White Schultze s.s, Amberite and other Nitro Powders, Black Powder only will be employed in Eley's Ordinary Cases, unless under special instructions.

No. 12 BORE IN ELEY'S ORDINARY CASES,
Rs. 9-8 per 100, Cash.

THE PEGAMOID PATENT WATERPROOF CASE,
Unaffected by Wet or Damp.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS, LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ltd. Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGEST INCREASE TO FUNDS IN ANY ONE YEAR

Since the Company was Established in 1874,

REVISED AND REDUCED RATES AND Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS EXCEED

RS. 1,60,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

Established in 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee, Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

HORSE'S FOOD

At Rs. 5 per cwt.

GANGJI PADAMSEY,
Grain Merchant and Horses' Food Supplier in all parts of India.

CRUSHED FOOD. Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, &c., Crushed or Uncrushed, can be had here at Moderate Prices. (Received large stock from Up-country.)

DANN[redacted] ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, OMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,

MR. EDMUND RUSSELL

AS

"HAMLET."

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st.

(By Special Request.)

"TURNED UP."

will be repeated.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd.

"CAMILLE."

Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

J. G. DENT, Manager.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. MELPOMENE, from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's Arrival, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR, CAPTAIN MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co.

Bombay, 18th February, 1901.

S. S. SETOS

IMMEDIATE TENDERS are herewith called for, for the RAISING of the S. S. SETOS, as she now lies in 32 feet of water in the Bombay Harbour.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. STRANDES, Agent,
German East Africa Line.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

ASSISTANT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

WANTED, for the Madras Railway about April next, an ASSISTANT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Second Grade. On a Salary of Rs. 550 to Rs. 650. The applicant must have had a thorough training as a Mechanical Engineer in an English Railway or other Workshop and must further, have had experience in India of both Workshop and District Work and be competent to act as Works Manager or as District Locomotive Superintendent as required. The age of the applicant should not exceed 35. Applications should be sent to the Undersigned.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 14th February, 1901.

THE STANDARD. THE FUNDS

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9½ MILLIONS STERLING.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay.

BINNY & Co., Chief Agents, Madras.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:

37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 24th, MONDAY, the 25th, and TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 a.m. each day, sell by Public Auction at "San Souci," Victoria Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished and English and Calcutta-made household furniture made to order by C. Lagarue and Co., Calcutta, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a very valuable large English clock, strikes quarter and half hours and chimes, valuable steel fire-proof safes on stand by Chubbs and Son, handsome large-size gilt pier glasses on mahogany marble tables, very elegant English drawing-room suites, upholstered with rich silk damask, handsome 6, 8, 10, 12, 25, 50, and 54 lights hanging chandeliers by "Nash Brothers," very valuable large size bronze figures and ornaments, large and small very valuable rich velvet carpets, valuable library, very old real China jars and vases and flower pots, rich oil paintings and oleographs, handsome table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of the late Sir Albert David Sassoon, Baronet C.S.I.

Also 4 large diamonds each weighing 5 ruttees, can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of Jacob E. Sassoon, Esq.—

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NOTICES.

JACOB ELIAS COHEN DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO ACT XXVIII OF 1866.

TAKE NOTICE that all persons having any claim against the Estate of JACOB ELIAS COHEN, late of Bombay, deceased, who died on the 15th day of August, 1897, are required on or before the 30th day of March to send notice thereof to the Undersigned, the Attorneys for Mr. MAURICE SELLEH MANASSEH, of 54 Free School Street Calcutta, to whom on the 6th day of February, 1901, Letters of Administration to the Estate and effects of the said deceased were granted out of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction with effect throughout the whole of India, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the said Estate without reference to any claims of which he shall not then have notice.—Dated 8th February, 1901

13 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

LESLIE AND HINDS,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 26th February, 1901, at 9-30 P.M.

HAREY N. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY recently held from us by Mr. CHARLES MARQUIS has been TRANSFERRED to Mr. HARVEY PEACHEY who is authorised to SIGN our Firm "per pro."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
By their Representative in India.

F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT.

Calcutta, 7th February, 1901.

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By Order,
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP,	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY & CLUB BLEND WHIS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 18.

THERE is no news from the Home markets to-day, the latest telegrams, published in our columns this morning, being up to Saturday inclusive.

CROPS.

Perhaps the most untoward feature of agriculture in Upper India is the excessive and unreasonable delicacy of the spring crops. The kharip crops are of a much more sturdy constitution; they can stand enormous variations of weather with very little damage, and are capable of getting on with the most scanty rainfall if only it is properly distributed. The rabi crops, on the other hand, demand a nicety of adjustment that is out of keeping with Nature's rough methods. A little rain they must have—or they will not flourish; but if there is the least excess, or if the fall comes a week or two out of time, or even if there should be a day or two more than usual of cloudy weather, it may be worse than no humidity at all. The rain of January and early February in the North-West Provinces, though meteorologically speaking abnormal, would have been an appreciable quantity in the monsoon season: nevertheless it has been enough to do much damage to the previously splendid prospects of the "rabi" harvest. Injury from excessive rain was reported at the end of January from several districts, and the most has appeared in the wheat in eight districts. The extent of the mischief cannot yet be told, but prices have been keeping curiously high and show no signs of falling, which looks as though the people were not over sanguine about the harvest.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been lifeless to-day, and the rates at closing time were:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4d.
Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 1-4d.
" Francs	171 1-4
30 days' sight Japan	148
Do. Shanghai	201
Silver London	28
" New York	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank's return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Inc	2,68,938
" " " Branches...	"	5,53,140
Other "	"	5,09,372
Government Securities	Dec.	17,189
Other authorised "	"	25,514
Loans	"	2,10,089
Bills discounted and purchased ...	Inc.	7,96,430
Balances with other Banks... ...	Dec.	40,768
Cash	Inc.	10,73,305

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There is scarcely any business reported to-day, and the rates quoted are Rs. 94,13 Ready, Rs. 94,15 per settlement.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and unchanged, and we have no special transactions to report. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1217 1-2, Bank of Bengal Rs. 1235. In spining and weaving companies, Colaba land is quoted Rs. 330, David mill Rs. 200; Maneckji Petit Rs. 1740; Standard Rs. 245; In Press companies Mofussil Shares are to-day Rs. 40.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shows the imports into Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last mail:—

	Imports. Rs.
Gold Coins	38,315
Gold Bullion	...
Silver Coins	18,620
Silver Bullion	73,780

RESERVE AND CIVIL TREASURIES.

We give below the Balance in the Reserve Treasuries of the Government of India on the evening of the following dates:—

Date	22nd Jan. 1901. Rs.	29th Jan. 1901. Rs.	5th Feb. 1901. Rs.
Calcutta	2,29,46,025	4,88,77,382	2,10,70,242
Madras	36,93,405	51,88,238	65,38,543
Bombay	61,97,424	48,85,650	87,96,232
Total	3,28,36,855	2,89,52,270	3,64,05,017

The subjoined figures show the balance held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India, and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the 1st day of January:—

1899	Rs. 14,19,48,000
1900	" 10,52,29,000
1901	" 13,91,38,000

COUNCIL BILLS.

We append the weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.

1. Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	15,446,000
2 Remmitted from 1st April 1900 to 9th February 1901	10,008,278
3. Balance to be remitted from 10th February to 31st March 1901	6,431,722

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season:—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	2,701	199,137	78,510
Barsee and Nugur	1,267	71,758	24,779
Berar	4,475	346,106	96,590
Hingnaghat	...	8,033	5,245
Dholera	...	4,870	39,466
Broach	206	2,570	34,101
Coompta and Dharwar	...	12,328	19,913
Westerns	...	2,214	1,228
Bengals	1,326	145,429	241,731
Sind	...	2,121	18,434
Persian	...	3,592	3,901
American	...	7,068	6,002
Egyptian	...	2,934	5,909
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,817
Total	9,975	811,651	577,037

AMERICAN CROP.

The [current estimates of the probable outturn of the American crop are not so wide apart as they were twelve months ago but they still occupy a range of from 9,750,000 to 10,500,000, leaving out the figures below the former and above the later, adopted in some quarters. The outturn, according to the latest report, will be about 10,250,000, that the stock at the ports will be about the same at the end as at the beginning of the season and that the deliveries to American Spinners and theexports to Canada, Mexico, Japan, will not exceed those of the season before last. The arrivals of China cotton into Shanghai are expected to reach about 550,000 bales of 400 lbs. against only 200,000 last season, when the crop was a partial failure. Of the 550,000 expected this season, about 125,000 will be consumed in Shanghai and 50,000 will probably go to Europe, leaving 375,000 bales for Japan—the result of which will be materially diminished shipments to Japan from Bombay.—The current estimate of the Egyptian supply is 5,250,000 cantars or about 700,000 bales of ordinary weights. About 60,0000 will probably go to the United States, leaving 640,000 for Europe. From the Brazils, Peru, Suizana, &c. about 300,000 bales may be received, of which probably 20,000 will be taken by the United States.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.
Wheat	20	212,335	190,679
Linseed	2,323	67,226	18,684
Rapeseed	727	46,326	15,261
Gingellyseed	8,944	574,342	240,268
Poppyseed	25	3,624	4,287
Groundnuts	302	26,673	8,151
Castorseed	4,904	212,120	38,119
Rice	46,716	998,335	952,844
Myrabollams	3,185	149,787	not recorded.

WHEAT CULTIVATION.

This matter occupied a good deal of the attention of the officials of the Government Experimental Farm at Poona last year, with the result that upwards of twenty distinct varieties were obtained from the several crops planted on the farm, and it is believed that these will be added to from time to time as the various districts of the Bombay Presidency are more fully exploited. The intention is to continue the cultivation of the varieties from year to year and endeavour to improve them by careful selection of the best heads of grain at harvest time to be used as seed in the succeeding year. The behavior of each variety will be closely watched and any improvement or deterioration from the original type noted, while the susceptibility of each variety to disease, particularly to rust, will be studied—a matter of special importance because, in parts of the Bombay Presidency in particular years, the wheat crop is almost destroyed by this pest. Experiments already made show that there is no doubt that some varieties of wheat resist rust attack in grater degree than others. For instance, Khapli wheat is believed to be rust-proof, but it is not a fine variety.

PRODUCTION OF WOVEN GOODS AND YARNS.

Mr. J. E. O'Coner, C. I. E., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, has with his usual promptitude, published the statistics of cotton spining and weaving in the Indian Mills in November 1900, and in the eight months, April to November 1900, compared with the corresponding period of 1898 and 1899. Briefly Summarised the figures, so far as mills in Bombay are concerned, are as follows:—

YARN SPUN (in Pounds).

November—	
1898	29,555,736
1899	27,011,747
1900	19,803,592
1st. April to 30 November—	
1898	239,951,503
1899	276,893,403
1900	137,496,381

WOVEN GOODS PRODUCED (in Yards).

November—	
1898	30,314,414
1899	31,366,985
1900	25,894,905
1st. April to 30 November—	
1898	198,973,665
1899	191,525,351
1900	185,201 143

The detailed statements show that in regard to the counts of Yarn Spun, Nos. 11 to 20 heads the list with a total of 9,311,177 pounds in the month of November, compared with 13,890,784 pounds in 1899 and 16, 964, 540 pounds in 1898; while for the eight months of the official year, the figuers are as follows:—

	pounds.
1898	137,301,553
1899	137,616,415
1900	64,837,109

For the other counts the figures for 1900 are as under:—

	Movember	Eight months
Nos. 1 to 10	4,233,864	33,790,396
" 21 to 30	4,851,952	31,981,565
" 31 to 40	1,049,768	5,555,925
Above 40	286,831	1,431,386
	November	Eight months.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The following statement shows the shipments of pieces-goods and yarns:—

To Bombay.	Jan. 1901	Dec. 1900.	Jan. 1900
Plain Cottons yds...	53,500,000	35,250,000	26,950,000
Colored " " ...	4,800,000	3,250,000	3,950,000
Printed " " ...	7,600,000	4,300,000	5,050,000
Twist lbs.	650,000	600,000	650,000
To Karachee.			
Plain Cottons yds...	12,700,000	8,400,000	10,550,000
Colored " " ...	1,450,000	950,000	2,150,000
Printed " " ...	2,100.000	1,400,000	2,350,000
Twist lbs.	50,000	50,000	250,000
To Calcutta.			
Plain Cottons yds...	95,600,000	103,200,000	86,400,000
Colored " " ...	3.250.000	3,800,000	5,950,000
Printed " " ...	3,350,000	2,650,000	3,750,000
Twist lbs.	1,000,000	800,000	800,000
To Madras.			
Plain Cottons yds...	5,100,000	4,850,000	7,700,000
Colored " " ...	9,00,000	1,000,000	700 000
Printed " " ...	13,50,000	1,10,000	17,50,000
Twist	5,50,000	8,50,000	95,0,000

COTTON.

Contianed weaker advices from the other side have made our local market extremely dull with a limited enquiry for a few lots of ready cotton taken for immediate requirements by shippers and mills. The sales at Colaba aggregated 825 of which exporters took up 2,00 beels.

The following are the official quotations:—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	183	170	161	Feb 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	1 8	177	...	Do.
Scinde-Punjab, Machine Ginned	188	178	...	Do.
Bilattee, Macnine-ginned	198	192	...	Do.
Do. Hand-ginned	195	218	...	Do.
Khandeish, Machine-ginned	..	194	...	Do.
Julgaum, Machine-ginned	..	193	...	Do.
Sheegaum, Machine ginned	...	...	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned				
Khamgaum, Machine-ginned	201	198	..	Do-
Karanja, Machine-ginned				
Barsee	...	...	...	Do.
Oomra, Good Staple	212	203	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	232	..	..	March 25
Surat do	...	...	225	15-25 Mar.
Bhownuggar, Hand-ginned	216	205	..	April-May.
Do do	...	...	122	15-25 May
Dhollera Machine ginned	...	...	...	
Do Hand-ginned	...	...	...	
Wad-wan	...	...	...	
Sa-s-ginned Dharwar	...	...	220	May 25
Western	...	...	210	Do.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 16th February, as compared with the statement of 9th February:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 9. Rs.	Feb. 16. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,03,40,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,49,8 8	54,09,561
do. at Branches	32,09,470	27,61,610
Other Deposits	4,69,11,077	4,74,20,404
Post Bills	9,311	1,,361
Credits undrawn	16,05,945	16,24,663
	Rs... 7,38,75,431	7,52,26,617
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	73,01,169	72,83,920
Other authorised Securities	11,31,629	11,55,115
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	72,45,232	70,20,302
Loans do. do.	2,61,2,972	2,62,15,883
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,8,71,955	1,98,88,385
Dead Stock	3,72, 35	3,73,725
Stamps and Stationery	14,288	14,243
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	3,47,041	2,06, 73
Cash	1,30,15,469	1,40,88,774
	Rs... 7,38,75,431	7,52,26,617

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 18TH OF FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been very irregular showing a brisk to rapid fall in Rajputana and at Delhi, Agra, Neemuch, Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Akola, a brisk rise at Ratnagiri, Calicut, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Coimbatore, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are highest in Sind and lowest at and about Akola, Khandwa and Indore. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds in Berar, Khandesh and Gujarat are feebly cyclonic, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong at Dwarka, fresh at Nogapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is generally cooler than usual in almost all districts; while the night temperature is in defect or normal in Sind, Gujarat, and at several stations in the Bombay Presidency. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Cuddapah and the lowest 41o, at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places.

About three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Negapatam, about half an inch at Jubbulpore, and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Coimbatore.

A small depression exists at and in the neighbourhood of Indore, Khandwa and Akola, and the winds round about it are irregularly cyclonic. The weather therefore is unsettled in Berar, Rajputana, Central India, the Central and North-West Provinces, where it will remain more or less cloudy, and rain in local showers is to be expected in the disturbed area and also in the Madras Presidency. The weather will remain more or less cloudy in the Bombay Presidency also. Fresh to strong northerly winds are likely to blow along the Cutch Kathiawar and Sind Coasts.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

OPEN SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT

Below are the results of the different ties

Mr F W Shaw, Scratched	Capt Wood	Capt wood 15 15 15	Capt Wood 15 12 15 15
Capt M D Wood		5 4 8	
Mr H B Thurburn	Byes	Major Dansterville 15 15 11 3 15	1 15 6 10
Major Dansterville R A			
Capt H Beville		5 6 15 15 2	

Winner Capt M D Wood

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 11-26m., 11-55 n. Low wat-r, 5-22m., 5-16n.
Bombay University Convocation for conferring Degrees, 5-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hamlet by Miss Janet Waldorf's Company.
Bombay Improvement Trust Board meeting at Albert Buildings at 4 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-30 this afternoon.

BURGLARY AT FANASWADY.—Vishwanath Narayen, a Hindu, who has been since some weeks past residing at Coorla owing to the prevalence of plague in Bombay, has reported to the police that on Saturday night, his house in Fanaswady, Bombay, was broken into and a quantity of silk embroidered wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 500, stolen.

TROUBLESOME SEAMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Bouley charged Duncan McIntosh, Fourth Engineer, and Robert Murray, a fireman on board the Baku Standard with absenting themselves without leave. Captain Tucker in his evidence said that the two accused had been absent since the 12th instant and on their return to duty were arrested on Sunday. The first accused having signified his willingness to return to duty was mulcted in the forefeiture of his wages from the 12th to 13th instant. The second accused was sentenced to six week's rigorous imprisonment and to forfeiture of wages from the 12th to 13th instant.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BANDORA.—On Sunday the members of St. Martin's Club gave their first performance in Bandora opposite the late Dr. Oliveira's dispensary. The proceedings were opened by the Club orchestra, under the baton of Mr. P. M. Creado, playing the overture "Fair Maid of Perth." The play chosen for the occasion was one entitled "The Rogueries." It was very warmly welcomed and created much laughter. The actors who were coached by Mr. P. M. Creado, acquitted themselves praise worthily. During the intervals the orchestra rendered interesting selections of music. Mrs. Emil Pires, Eugene D'Penha and D. Fereira deserve great thanks for giving an entertainment of this kind. Mr. L. G. Abadis also deserves thanks for placing the scenery at the disposal of the Club. A desire has been expressed for the repetition of the play.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

CULPABLE HOMICIDE OF A WOMAN.

IMPERATOR VS. BHAGWANDAS BULDEODAS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, in December last, convicted the accused of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment for the former offence and transportation for eight years for the latter.

The case for the prosecution was this. About 11 a.m. on the 22nd September last two women by name Santi and Thaki went to wash their clothes at a pond within the Kalyan railway limits known as the Dhobi Tank. It is really a pit where water accumulates during the rainy season, and the dhobis make use of it for washing purposes. As it began to rain very hard at the time, the women went to the ballast siding close by and sat under some waggons which were standing there. It was alleged that the accused came over there, and pulling up his garment, sat in front of the women. The women became ashamed at the accused's conduct and retired to the tank. There are two washing stones at the bank, one at the bank and the other in the midst of the pond. Upon the bank stone stood Thaki, the inner stone being occupied by Santi. While the women were about to begin their work, the accused came over there and went into the water ostensibly to bathe. Thaki, the elder woman, asked Santi to go near her. Santi was about to go when accused pulled her by seizing her legs and used force to her in spite of her struggles. In doing so he put Santi sufficiently long under water, and, as the prosecution alleged, killed her by drowning. Thaki, seeing that her cries for help were not answered by any one, ran up to the dispensary and made a report. She returned to the spot with three men, who seized the accused as he was trying to run away. Santi was found lying lifeless in the pond. The three men took accused to the dispensary. The body of Santi was brought to the dispensary. Attempts were made to restore animation, but they failed. A policeman was brought and the accused was handed over to him. Mr. Tipnis convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and transportation for eight years.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

IMPERATOR VS. GANU WALAD KRISHNA PATEL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. A. H. S. Simcox, first class magistrate at Nasik convicted, the two accused in November last of obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions and sentenced them each to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment. The accused appealed to the High Court. Mr. M. B. Chaubal appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The complainant, Mr. C. B. Smith, Abkari Inspector at Malegaon, said he was trying to make a panchnama in an abkari case, when the accused came and advised the members of the panch and took off relations of theirs who were serving as panch, and the panchnama could not be completed.

Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the appeal, said: The magistrate, in entering the particulars of his finding, and in the case of a conviction a brief statement of the reasons therefor (section 263, Criminal Procedure Code,) has given no reasons. He has merely summarised the evidence, much of which shows that accused committed no offence. There is nothing criminal in advising members of a panch; and if, as would appear from another part of the entry, the advice was not to sign that the articles had been produced before the panch, if the articles had not been so produced, then the advice was very natural. If the accused persons went away before the panch, then it is difficult to see how they could have taken away their relatives who were serving on the panch. If the patel bears out the statement of the constable that accused did not come near or speak to the panch, then apparently no offence could have been committed. The magistrate's finding is no finding at all, and we must reverse the convictions and sentences.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	3	4	14
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	25	24	55
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	74	30	67
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	20	20	33
E Mazagon, Parwadi, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	21	30	63
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	2	11
G Mahim and Worlee	5	3	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Localised and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	21	30
Total	149	134	298
Total plague deaths to date	85,105	70,343	
Same date last year	125	85	383

DIVINE SERVICE.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE
(Near School of Art)
Ash Wednesday, February 20,
7-15 a.m.—Commination Service.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 82 and 84.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

7 a.m.—Commination Service and Holy Eucharist.
9-30 a.m.—Matins and Address to Children.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
8 p.m.—Litany, sermon and "Miserers."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
Madras Time.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Commination Service
7-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

ST. JOHN THE EVENGILIST, COLABA.
Afghan Memorial Church.
7-30 a.m.—Litany
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Plain)
11 a.m.—Mattins and Commination Service
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Address

CANDIDATES FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In answer to the question in the Legislative Council about the circular issued by the Director of Public Instruction prohibiting officers of the Education Department from standing as candidates for Municipal election, it is said that "the circular is not prohibitive but merely provides that educational officers who seek election on a Municipal Board must obtain permission beforehand." This is, I submit, Sir, the same as prohibition, but only a slight step removed, the prohibition coming directly from the superior officers whose permission may be asked, and indirectly from the circular. If this prohibition means anything it means for the officers concerned a deprivation of their municipal rights as citizens.—Such a circular or order by a private individual to his servants may be perhaps justifiable on certain grounds, but by a Government which is expected to encourage self-help amongst people generally it is not. It need scarcely be expressed that once Government have shown their inclination in a certain direction their servants would, for the sake of their bread, bow to it. Educational officers, however that is inclined to seek election on a Municipal Board would, knowing the inclination of Government, hold back even from asking the permission imposed as necessary. But even if asked, hardly, if any, permissions would be expected to be granted. In the true interests of Local Self Government, Government ought to call back the prohibitive circular. It may be remembered that in the mofussil, where there is the dearth of people to intelligently take part in the Municipal affairs, and where school-masters and other educational officers would be available and useful, the circular would stand as a stone wall against men willing to do public duty. It may be mentioned that though Government servants had better be, as a rule, kept out of local affairs, as generally they are weak-kneed, they are necessary in the absence of more desirable persons.

Yours &c.,
SHAPOORJI SORABJI.

February 15.

WATER-SUPPLY TO HEALTH CAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The cry about the inadequate supply of water in private health camps resounds almost every year through the columns of the local journals. Whether this state of things is due to the laxity of the authorities managing the camps, or whether the Municipal authorities are not over-particular in ministering unto the wants of the people is a matter for speculation. One thing is patent that we have to sing the further of the song every year. In a camp such as the P. P. Health Camp holding more than five hundred inmates half-inch taps cannot give an adequate supply of water. Be that as it may, we would have battled with the difficulties if these taps worked regularly; but such is not the case. For instance, in the bath-room it is plugged up. It is due to the authorities to state that cognisance has been taken of the complaints that appeared from time to time, and the wants have been attended to, but I hope the authorities in future will make such arrangements as will give a copious supply of water to the private health camps which is considered to be more than the elixir of life.

SOLOMON.

MILITARY NEWS.

SHIPMENTS of Lee-Enfield rifles and carbines are expected to reach India weekly after March 1st.

A TELEGRAM from the China Expeditionary Force states that six sepoys and three followers died from disease between February 2nd and 6th.

IT is intended to transfer the Shell Factory and Foundry from Cossipore to Ishapore, as there is no room for extension at the former place.

GOVERNMENT have called for estimates as to the cost of building, site, etc., for the establishment of a small arms factory in India. Jubbulpore, with its supply of electrical power, now being created, would seem to be the place indicated for the factory.

ONE of the new regiments, the 48th (Jat) Pioneers, will not be linked with any other battalion at present although there are two other Jat battalions, the 6th and 10th, now linked with the 13th Rajputs. The new 49th Garhwalis will be linked with the 9th Gurkhas and 39th Garhwalis completing their three battalion organisation.

THE War Office have agreed to khaki being made an interchangeable article between the Imperial and Indian Governments in the case of troops moving in relief between India and Colonial or other stations abroad where khaki is worn.

CAPTAIN HOLLAND, Royal Munsters, Station Staff Officer, Darjiling, will, it is stated, shortly be succeeded by Captain Henry, R. A.

THE total estimated expenditure on sea transport for the China Force up to the 31st of March next adjustable through Indian revenues, is £1,100,000. The monthly expenditure after that date depends upon whether any part of the force is withdrawn. So long as troops remain stationary in China the only expense as far as India is concerned will be for the hospital ship Carthage and the Transport Department, which is roughly estimated at £3,000 a month.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 19.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

615-99—K B Mehta—Dominco J T S de Souza vs Maria Francis—Dabhtary and F—Part heard.
812-00—K B Mehta—Jamsetjee Sorabjee Kety vs Dayaram Jugjiwan and others—Francjee and D—Part heard.
176-00—Jhaishunker and K—Bhai Jivanjee vs Harrivullobdas Harridas—Little and Co.

For further directions and costs in Commissioner's report.

615-97—Mulla and M—Purshotum Munjee vs Nanji Morarji and another—Mulljee and R.
Long Cause.

319-00—Khunderao and S—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others—Captain D and D and Balkrishna V N Kirtikar.
272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Nanabhai Burjorjee Saklatwalla—Nanu and H.
603-00—Wadia and G—Abdulla Ebrahim and another vs Ahmed Hajee Joosuo—Mulla and M.
623-00—Crawzie L and O—Lalljee Govindjee and another vs Dharamsey Megbjee—Payne G S and M.
234-00—Payne G S and M—Purchan Manjee vs Dayal Ludha—Ua wala and P.
432-00—Framjee and D—Abdul Salah bin Ali vs Okamal Jassamal and others—Little and Co.
662-00—Shamrao and M—Alshabibi vs Achoobjbee widow and others—Mogaalal and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.
For Judgment.

757-99—Edgelow G and W—Mathuradas Damodardas and others vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—A K D and Co and Thakurjas D and Co.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

681-00—Hiralal M and M—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sherriff Dowjee Canjee Nanu and H—Part heard.
210-00—N M Cama—Catherine de Silva and another vs Domingo Antonio Pereira—Sorabji and J—Part heard.
293-00—Captain and V—Katherine vs Martin Domingo de Souza—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.
751-98—M H Khan and Tyabjee D and Co—Mirza Mohosin Khan &c vs Framjee Dorabjee and others—Framjee and D and M H Khan.
356-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Vadhman Mansey vs Coarsy Vassya and others—Captain and V
295-00—In person—Sitaram Sawila vs Hindustan S W Co Ld—Dikshit and D
133-00—Sanoham B and N—Wittobai and others vs Manglia Narayen and others—Jawardhan and R
685-00—Craigie L and O—La Societe Generale Mercantile vs Chotalal Ravikaram and another—Mancuklal J and M
691-00—Craigie L and O—Rustomjee N B Jeejeebhoy vs N B Jeejeebhoy vs Mohomed Hoosein Makba and others—F P Pavri
131-00—Thakurdas and Co—Fazulbhai Visram and others vs Jannoal and others—L and Co, Thakurdas and Co and M and R

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WHITWORTH.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

489-99—K B Mehta—Doolubram Ambaram vs Peerbhoy Mooslafa and another.
873-00—Edgelow G and W—Tookaram Jaojee vs Banujee Kashinath and another—Kounderao and S
821-00—M H Khan—J Dunlop vs The Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Crawford B and Co.
3-01—Bhaishunker and K—Ramdas Ranchod vs Narrondas Tulsidas and another—In person
15-01—Payne G S and M—Partab Sabha and other vs Koom, bhar Kuba Kalasors
22-01—Thakurdas D and Co—Abdulla Hajee Dawood vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Ally—In person.
For Investigation of Pauperism.
2-01—In person—Apolonia vs J A de Souza and another—Sorabjee J
Long Causes.
298 00—Smetham B and N—Gangabai widow and another vs Babajiee Wittoba and others—Dikshit and D
662-00—D D Romer for Pauper—Kashinath Jeewan Gowand and another vs Jeewan Manglia Gowand and another—Hiralal M and M
155-00—Mulla and M—Nani Gowri vs Chabildas Harkissondas—Mansuklal D and J—For Postponment.
388-99—Thakurdas and Co—Khimjee Jairam Narranjee and another vs Lillabar Hurridas and others.
27-00—Captain and V—Francis Domingos Fernandes vs Mignel Antonio de Silva—Dikshit and D
392-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Govindjee Vassanjee and another vs Bai Vijbai widow and others—Mathubhai J and M—For Postponment.
621-00—Jamsetjee and R—Jerbai widow vs Vurbhaijee widow—Bicknell M and M.
287-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Govindrao K Dinsanker vs Pitha Vira and others—Smitham B and N.

THE VICEROY'S EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

As already wired, a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for the purpose of conferring degrees was held at the Senate House on Saturday in the presence of a very large gathering. His Excellency the Chancellor, who was very cordially received, in calling upon the Vice-Chancellor to address the convocation, said:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On both two occasions on which it has been my privilege to address you as your Chancellor I have indicated my belief that changes are required in our system to enable both the Government and the Universities to play their respective parts in the scheme of Indian education more efficiently than is now the case. I have led my hearers to hope that the Government of India had in view a more diligent discharge of its own responsibilities, as well as a reconciliation, if possible, of the singularly heterogeneous conflicting shapes, which education, as at present managed in this country, is allowed to assume. At the same time I indicated in my Convocation address last year that I proposed to go slowly. Gentlemen, I have been compelled to go even more slowly than I anticipated, a result that has been due not so much to complexities of subject, though these are great, as it has been to other pre-occupations. I had hoped to be able to meet you this winter to discuss with you the outlines of the new plan. I think that these hopes would have been realised had I not found my attention diverted and my time taken up by the great and absorbing administrative questions such as those of the famine, the frontier policy, and many other calls which have not left time either to my colleagues or to myself to carry to completion the views which we have formed of responsibilities in respect of education. Not that we have been idle. This is far from having been the case. Our Education Resolution of October, 1899, was an indication of our

DESIRE TO SECURE GREATER UNITY

of local action, to see that the policy laid down by the Education Commission of 1882 was not evaded or ignored. I might specify other administrative Acts and Orders which have testified to a similar resolve. I merely refer to them now in order to say that deferred execution does not mean either disappointed hope or dropped intention. Next year when I meet you for the fourth time at this annual celebration I hope to be able to take you more fully into my confidence than is possible on the present occasion. There is, however, an additional reason why, even if I had a tale of interest to unfold, I should be reluctant to seize the present opportunity to do it. When our late Vice-Chancellor, Sir Francis Maclean, retired after five years faithful and strenuous service to this University—for which I am confident that I am only speaking both for the Senate, Syndicate and various faculties in expressing to him our warmest thanks—(applause)—I was fortunate enough to persuade my honourable colleague, Mr. Raleigh, to take his place. (Applause.) I use the word fortunate with great deliberation, not merely because I am privileged to count Mr. Raleigh among my colleagues, or because of his very uncommon intellectual and literary attainments, but because of his almost unique familiarity with University life and his profound inoculation with what I may call the academic serum. I am naturally rather inclined to think that to have been under graduate and graduate of Balliol College under Professor Jowett, then to have been Fellow of all Souls under Sir William Anson is not a bad academic hall-mark to bear upon one's person since I am lucky enough to share both those advantages with Mr. Raleigh. (Applause). But he had the leisure, as well as the inclination, to devote himself more exclusively to University affairs that is open to any man who has been swept off his feet in the race of English politics. He became an Oxford Lecturer and Professor. I venture to assert that in the long line of eminent men who have served as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University you have never had any one better qualified, both by aptitude or by learning, to guide your proceedings than the new incumbent of that post (Applause.) I have been rejoiced, therefore, to have so little to say to you to-day, because I knew that I should thereby provide you with a treat in listening to a discourse which at my special request he has undertaken to deliver.

I will only intrude between him and you for the further time that is required to offer an explanation upon

A SINGLE, BUT NOT UNIMPORTANT, POINT.

It is known that I have not so far in the present year invited graduates of this University to proceed according to the experimental custom initiated by Lord Lansdowne in 1891, to the election of Fellow or Fellows. It has been assumed in consequence that I have extinguished the privilege to which I believe that some value is not unreasonably attached. This is an incorrect assumption. I have merely imposed upon graduates who have till lately exercised a privilege of self-denial similar to though much less than, that which I have temporarily accepted myself during two year. Since I became Chancellor twenty one vacancies have occurred in the list of Fellows, which it was open to me to fill, five of which I have only filled seven by nomination, and have given two to election. I have, therefore, refrained from utilising my own prerogative of nomination in as many as twelve cases. My reason has been this. On the one hand, I have no doubt that the present list of the Senate, which commenced in 1857, with only forty Fellows, but which in 1890 touched the maximum figure, 220 Fellows, has been allowed to grow to immoderate dimensions. It is now, with as many as 180 Fellows,

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

TUESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1901.

CANDIDATES for DEGREES are requested to be in the University Library at 3 P.M. precisely to robe, and have their places assigned them.

2.—The SENATE are requested to be in the University Library by 4-45 P.M.

3.—The VISITORS are requested to be in their SEATS by P.M.

D. MacDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., University Registrar.

Bombay, 18th February, 1901.

AN OFFER—

UNPARALLELED.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Baku Standard, 2375 tons, captain H Tucker, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE s s Albano, 2433 tons, captain J Kudunhald, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

THE s s Eden Hall, 2312 tons, captain W H Wilkes, will sail to-day for Marseilles, Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE Barque unamina, 772 tons, Captain A Roberts, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Cochin 24th January in ballast.

THE s s Wood bridge, 2,931 tons, Captain J Notman, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Aden 10th February in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okara 3,439 tons, Captain G Brown, arrived in harbour to-day from Calcutta 6th February with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Yarrowdale, 1,90 tons, Captain W Geldis, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta 5th February with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line s s Drachenfels, 4,540, tons, Captain T Lintig, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 8th February, brought a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain W Pigott, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Karachi 15th February with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE s s Vauxhall, 2,5 5 tons, captain S Chandler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 5th February with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Melpomene, 1,854 tons, Captain C Matrovich arrived in harbour to-day from Trieste. 23rd January via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr N Weinglass as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Orissa, 3,325 tons, Captain C Hugill R N R which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon 31st January, brought a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Crawshaw and 3 children and 3 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEBRUARY 19.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer		Brock			Flagship
Renasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
H M S Cossack		Cart-wright			Cruiser
Do Racoon		Grant	Wet Basin		do
Hardinge		Ody	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Assaye		Browne			Transport
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballarat	2869	Reid			P & O Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Okara	3439	Shilcrick			M M & Co
Booldana	2860	McChellord			M M & Co
Ceylon		Hughes			I L Service Steamer
Clyde	2198	Valentine			P and O Co
Mavis	34	Kemball			Yacht
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Zumania	2892	Lee			M M & Co
Unity	929	Hansen			Bombay Co
Chusan	4300	Daniel	China	26-2	P & O Co
Okhla	3435	Steven			M M & Co
Flordo Mar	121	Nacoda			P Virchand
Umta	341	Heriington			M M & Co
Attaka	139	Rankine			W & A G & Co
Crescent	1474	Galley			J H C Tarmahomed
Marea	4451	Adams			M M & Co
Arabia	4167	Parfett			P & O Co
Drachenfels	4540	Lintig			Glade & Co
Unanima (barque)	702	Roberts			
Yarrowdale s	1903	Giddes			T M & Co
Woodbridge	2331	Notman			J M & Co
Vauxhall	2345	Chandler			M M & Co
Fultala	2692	Cave			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Amra s	Pigott	Karachi, Feb 15
	Yarrowdale s	Giddes	Calcutta, Feb 5
	Woodbridge s	Notman	Aden, Feb 10
18	Melpomone s	Matrovich	Trieste, Jan 23
	Okara s	Brown	Calcutta, Feb 6
	Vauxhall s	Chandler	Calcutta
	Fultala (Transport)	Cave	Kiemayu, Feb 8

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	H M S Racoon s	Grant	Aden

The following vessels obtained their portclearnces yesterday:—

Steamer Eden Hall, Wilkes, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Albano, Kudennold, for Hamburg via Karachi.
" Baku Standard, Tucker, for Marseilles

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Maria, Valerie, for Trieste, &c.
" Peninsular, for London, &c.
" Woodbridge, for Hull, Liverpool, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Halls s—1800 cwts cottonseed; Ralli Brothers.

Asia s—2,00 cwts cottonseed Friday M Irani and Co; 100 bales cotton Glaze brook Tilpal and Co; 694 bales Cotton Ralli Brothers; 17 bales hemp J David.

FOR LONDON.

Thorndall s—2300 cwts castorseed Nansukhsiraz and Co; 200 bales hemp Purshotum Bhimjee; 600 balls hemp Kiddle Reeves and Co; 2000 cwts bonemeal Croft Mody and Co; 18 balls skins Cassum Essa and Co; 34 bales skins W A Graham and Co; 44 bales skins D Balcrishna and Co

Peninsular s—17 bales hides Pestonjee E Boyes; 5 cases Indian candiments Manockjee Poonjajee and Sons; 200 cwts mother of pearl shells H K M Jaitha; 5 hogsheads Indian chutney Framjee Nowrojee; 12 bales skins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 2 0 bales skins W A Graham and Co; 40 cwts gum M Lalljee; 562 cwts Oilcakum M J Joomabhoy; 47 casks Indian condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons

FOR HULL.

Othello s—6126 cwts rapeseed W A Graham and Co; 7208 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers

FOR HAMBURG.

Albano s—13 bales Cotton Ralli Brothers; 1 pot rasa oil Buner and Krause

Wendington Hall s—50 cwts gun B Nazir and Co

Baronhairlie s—800 cwt ajmaseed and 900 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers

Gulf of Trinidad s—275 bales cotton V Premjee; 9 bales hemp, H Keroba; 120 bales hemp Seervai and Chinoy; 125 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 100 bales hemp J C Toddywalla

FOR ANTWERP.

Winnington s—200 cwt gum Kiddle Reeves and Co; 50 bales hemp Seervai and Chinoy; 2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers; 2000 cwt castorseed Nansee Khairaz and Co; 55 bales cotton A Blaschee and Co

Othello s—225 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimjee

FOR BREMEN.

Alban s—525 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR BARCELONA.

Asia s—300 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Baku Standard s—165 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Vlerie s—165 bales Cotton Volkart Brothers 50 cwts gum M J Joonabhoy and Co; 770 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 500 cwts Myrabolams Volkart Brothers; 275 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co

FOR FIUME.

Maria Valerie s—440 bales cotton Volkart Brothers and Co

FOR ODESSA.

Maria Valerie s—1000 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR VENICE.

Independent—1000 bales Cotton Volkart Brthers 230 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 500 bales cotton Goodum and Co; 1500 ewts cottorseed Killick Nixon and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Melpomene s—75 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 800 bales twist Talati and Co; 200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Melpomere s—595 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 202 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 1000 bales twist Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 125 bales twist Silas E Sassoon

Chusan s—395 bales twist Talati and Co; 1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 19th February 1901.

The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station on Wednesday the 20th inst. at 7 a.m. precisely.

By Order
T. W. CUFF, Capt.,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTCOLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 19th February.

1. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 20th instant on the open space of ground in front of the Head-quarters. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are requested to attend this drill.

2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 A m on Friday next the 22nd Inst at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

3. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company in the Grant Medical College Grounds at 5 p.m. on Friday next the 22nd instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th February.

1. Parades for the week are as follows:—

No. 1 Company.

To-day, Range Finding. Parade at the Arsenal Gate at 6-45 a.m.

To-day and Thursday—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Town Hall Compound at 8-45 p.m.

Saturday—6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort. Parade at the Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drillorder without arms, putties to be worn.

No. 2 Company.

To day and Thursday—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 5-45 p.m.

Saturday—6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort. Parade at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m. sharp. Dress order without arms, putties to be worn. The Brake will leave Byculla Bridge as usual.

2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla to-morrow and Friday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-12 a.m.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DE CASTRO—February 14, at Ghazipore, the wife of H J de Castro, Government pleader, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COGSWELL—SEGRAVE—February 13, by license, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Luckman, Mark James Cogswell, of the "Pioneer," Allahabad, to Sarah, widow of Captain T L Segrave, 18th Royal Irish, and daughter of the late Robert Law, of New Park, and of Mrs Hamilton, Martinstown, Co Kildare, Ireland.

FISK—RACKSTRAW—February 7, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev Oldham Ernest Arthur, eldest son of Arthur Fisk Esq, Picton, New Zealand, to Mary Alice, eldest daughter of the late S W Seymour, Esq, and widow of the late Lieut Rackstraw, Ordnance Department.

WALLACH—WEST—February 16, at All Saints Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev G A Ford, William Wallach Barrister-at-Law Allahabad, to Lilian Maxwell, second daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel West, and of Mrs West, of Wiesbaden.

DEATHS.

ARTHUR—January 21, at Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Artnur, late of Allahabad, for many years Lady Superintendent of the Girl's High School, and Darjeeling.

DA COSTA—February 10, at 47, Elliott Road, Calcutta, William Classe, eldest son of the late William Da Costa aged 36 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1901.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY IN BURMA

AFTER reading so much of distress and the consequent arrest of progress in other parts of the Indian Empire it is refreshing to turn over the pages of the report on the administration of Burma which has just been issued. It is almost an ideal record, one that every other province may envy. Sir Frederick Fryer should be among the happiest of men. Political affairs are first reported upon, the Shan States leading. We find that with them the year was barren of incident. The people were prosperous, crime light and the crops good. Inter-state relations between the different Shan Chiefs were friendly and good relations were also maintained between Keng-tung and the French and Siamese territories which lie along its border, the one friction taking place on the Kengtung-Kenghung frontier inone of the villages, but the depressing effect of this incident on the year's record was more than removed by the action of the Swabwa of Keng-tung, who of his own initiative abolished slavery in his territory—a fact which may be attributed to the wholesome effect of a short trip to Ceylon on the mind of that dignitary. The year was one of progress and improvement from a revenue point of view, and if the record of the Northern Shan States is not quite so clear it is the fault of the Chinese, not of the Shans. It was only on the border near Mongmau and in the neighbourhood of the Wa State, Sonmu, that tranquility was disturbed. Raids by Chinese Kachins led to these disturbances. The raids were resisted as a matter of course and some lives were lost. The cause was in reality the proceedings of the Burmo-China Boundary Commission which aroused the hostility of the Wang of Sonmu and led to attacks on a British survey party and on the reserve escort of the Boundary Commission. But this incident only served to relieve the year's record of monotony. Hsipaw was free from crime and no dacoities occurred. The rice crop was the best on record during the year, and that may account for the improved honesty and orderliness of the tribes. Other Shan States were similarly prosperous and law-abiding. The Chins were reduced to good behaviour, some fifteen hundred fire-arms being taken from them. The Kachin hills still require a little attention, not so much on their own account as on that of their neighbours in the unadministered territory, who have not yet begun to realise the benefits of civilisation except in so far as it furnishes them with opportunities for loot.

In Burma proper the year was one of great prosperity. In Lower Burma the rainfall was favourable and the crop heavy. Prices continued high and the cultivated area of land increased by two hundred thousand acres. In Upper Burma the rainfall was good and the season is pronounced to have been the best the Upper Province has enjoyed since the annexation. A revival in the ruby market found an echo in the increased activity at the mines, and the year was "the most successful the Ruby Mines Company has yet seen." The gold mines at Kyankpazat produced a higher yield and several new prospecting licenses were granted. The yield of petroleum in the chief oil-fields showed a large increase, and if it were not for the deficiency of means of communication the coal-fields of the Chindwin and the Shan States might have been profitably tapped. Turning to the figures of seaborne trade, we find that its value shows a substantial advance of over eleven per cent. in the totals of the previous twelve months. A feature of the year's trade was the diversion to Bombay of a large portion of the rice exports which in former years went to Europe, and although the large increase noticeable under exports was to a slight extent reduced by a small falling off in imports, the trade of the year was on the whole very satisfactory. The gross earnings of the official year on the railways were over eight lakhs in excess of last year, the entire takings being roughly 95 lakhs on a line 993 miles long. A heavy flood breached the Mandalay-Kunlong line in 41 places and delayed its opening, otherwise the returns would have shown even more favourable results. The aggregate area of reserved forests has increased by fourteen hundred acres. Forty million cubic feet of timber and fuel were extracted, and although these figures are somewhat smaller than in the preceding year, the decrease is balanced by the higher exports of teak, the prices of which show no tendency to fall. Revenue returns show that the gross receipts under all heads amounted to between four and five lakhs more than in the previous year, the total amount being over seven and three-quarter crores. The improvement occurred under land revenue, stamps, excise, provincial rates, and State railways. A falling off under other headings brought down the net increase to some extent.

Burma had the value of its money in the expenditure. It has improved educational facilities, communications, medical relief, sanitation, protection and the thousand and one benefits that a well-organized Government can afford. The number of dispensaries rose to 110 and the cases treated therein were attended by a large measure of success. An increased number of vaccinators were at work and the people availing themselves of their services grew by large numbers. Vaccination is increasingly appreciated by the Burmese, and the ravages of small-pox are decreasing. During the year no sanitary work of magnitude was undertaken. Several preliminary surveys and experiments were carried out with a view to arriving at a decision regarding the kind of scheme most suitable for adoption in various towns. Much still remains to be done in even the larger towns to procure a good water supply, to organize a thorough system of drainage, and to place the arrangements for the removal of kutchra and general conservancy on a satisfactory footing. Schemes for improving the water-supply of Bassein, Moulmein, Prome, and Mandalay have been drawn up and approved, but unless the money required for the carrying out of the schemes can be raised by loan, the schemes for the present will most likely remain in abeyance. Some progress was made in the examination of the schemes proposed for the improvement of the Rangoon water-supply, and the Municipal Committee are at present engaged in considering the reports of the officers who have examined the schemes with a view to arriving at a final decision on the matter. Although Burma has not yet any university of its own it has two prosperous colleges affiliated to the Calcutta University, and elementary and secondary education have in every way been encouraged. Thus it will be seen that in the past year Burma has enjoyed the triple blessing of good harvests, good trade and good Government and is therefore much to be envied by other provinces in the Indian Empire.

HORSE BREEDING IN INDIA.

THE resolution of the Government of India on the annual report of the Civil Veterinary Department points out that during 1899-1900 the famine seriously interfered with the horse breeding operations of the Department. The number of foals produced was less than might have been reasonably expected; but it is added that horse breeding under Provincial Governments continued to give satisfactory results and had proved a most useful adjunct to Imperial horse breeding. The remounts secured for native cavalry numbered 1,613, but the Remount Department was no more successful than in the past in finding animals suitable for British Cavalry. Regiments have not been able to furnish reports in any way encouraging regarding the country-bred horses, and this and other cognate matters will receive the attention of the Commission on horse breeding which is now conducting its enquiries. The Inspector-General has been able to report more favourably than formerly on the English thoroughbreds sent out during the year, and the Australian sires, he remarks, continue to fully maintain the reputation of the horses imported in previous years. Sir Walter Gilbey and Mr. Wilfred Blunt have strongly advocated greater reliance on the Arab stallion and it is, therefore, interesting to note the Inspector-General's statement that the Bombay market for Arab stallions has shown a marked improvement and has again quite reached the standard of former years. Some exceptionally fine animals have, it is noted, been secured by Veterinary Colonel Queripel. Mule breeding operations have been generally satisfactory, but there is still a paucity of good donkey stallions. In the Native States horse, and to a lesser extent mule, breeding was affected by the drought during the year, but nevertheless the results obtained were encouraging and, the resolution states, reflect credit on those Chiefs who are giving this important subject their attention. Throughout India there were 429,351 animals attacked by disease during the year and 34·27 per cent. died. There was also the enormous mortality among cattle directly due to the famine and which in the Bombay Presidency was so great that Cattle Camps had to be established in order to save even a small proportion of the animals. In regard to the treatment and prevention of cattle disease, the Government of India observe with pleasure the increasing attention which is being paid by Local Governments to this important matter. Mainly owing to the insufficiency of officers in the Department and the need for more Veterinary Assistants in the districts very little has up to the present been done in reference to cattle-breeding. Additional officers and assistants are, however, to be appointed and greater attention will then be given to the subject. In the meantime in order to encourage the improvement of cattle the Government of India has decided to grant prizes at cattle shows similar to those given for horse shows.

SCHOOLMASTERS IN PUBLIC LIFE.

A circular recently issued by Mr. E. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, with reference to the Election of Schoolmasters to Municipal Boards has been the subject of much comment in educational circles. The order which directs that in future no Government servant shall stand as a candidate for Municipal election without having obtained permission from Mr. Giles was a subject of enquiry at the recent meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, and the Director states that the reason for the imposition of such a check is owing to some "very unseemly incidents which have accompanied the candidature of an assistant master in the Nadiad High School for a ward in the Nadiad Municipality." At this election party feeling apparently ran very high, with the result that masters and boys were ranged "on opposite sides to the great detriment of the efficiency and discipline of the school and of the fair fame of the teachers themselves." It is, therefore, clear that the members of the scholastic profession who complain have to thank one of their own members for bringing about the imposition of a restriction upon the part they have played in local government. The new rule does not mean that henceforth schoolmasters are forbidden to take any part in local government, as it is well known that in many mofussil cities some of the most useful members belong to the teaching profession. The only difference is that in future those desiring to participate in public life must obtain sanction, which we take it would only be refused in those cases where it was thought the candidature of certain men would create a spirit of partizanship in an institution intended for all castes and creeds.

THE FLAGSHIP.

A Service paper, usually well informed, in its last issue, received by the mail, states that the Admiralty have arranged for the cruiser Talbot to relieve the Highflyer as Flagship on the East Indies Station. The reason given is that her machinery has given so much trouble that she has been ordere home for a thorough overhauling. The Talbot is a sister-ship of the Eclipse, the late flagship, and that fact alone renders the statement of our contemporary open to doubt. Then the allegation that the machinery of the Highflyer is out of order will not bear the test. The Bellville boilers with which she is fitted gave much trouble during her trials, but that was before she came out to these waters. Her machinery in short is in very good order and she carried out a satisfactory full-speed trial quite recently. Nothing is officially known of the alleged projected change, nor is it believed to be probable.

THE next list of subscribers to the "Queen Victoria Memorial Fund" will be published on Monday the 25th instant. It is hoped that a full list of the General Committee which is under the Presidency of His Excellency the Viceroy, and of which a large number of Native Princes and leading men have already consented to be Vice-Patrons, will also be published.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. India, with the outward Mails of the 8th instant, left Aden, at 10 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

The flagship Highflyer, has entered the Merewether dry dock yesterday for usual repairs.

YESTERDAY an interesting gathering was held in the Town Hall when the women of Bombay decided to raise subscriptions for a women's memorial to the late Queen Empress. It was decided to limit the subscriptions to a maximum of Rs. 10 for each individual and a large and representative Committee of Ladies was appointed. H. E. Lady Northcote presided over the gathering.

H. M. S. RACOON, Captain A. E. Grant, sailed to-day for Aden.

FORTY fresh cases of plague were recorded in Calcutta on Thursday, the total mortality from all causes being 135.

THE village of Ismailpur, population 155, in the Zafarwal tahsil of the Sialkot district, has been attacked with plague.

MR. A. H. JAMES, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, will retire in April. Mr. E. M. Showers will in all probability succeed him.

IT is understood the terms of the Army Cup at Lucknow have been altered so that the race will be confined to ponies belonging to military officers only.

MR. H. L. STEPHENSON will succeed Mr. Russell as Under-Secretary to the Bengal Government. He officiated in the appointment for three months last year.

No cholera cases were reported from Jammu province from 4th to 10th February, inclusive. In Kashmir, excluding Srinagar, there were 38 cases and 31 deaths, but in Srinagar and suburbs no cases and no deaths.

CAPTAIN J. Ramsay, Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, acts temporarily as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan, in addition to discharging his own duties, pending the arrival of Captain McMahon next month.

A SHANGHAI telegram states that a naval instructor, recently married, shot his wife and himself dead and dangerously wounded Lieutenant Denning, of the Bombay Cavalry, the reason assigned being that Denning had run away with the Instructor's wife to Peking.

THE Hired transport Fultala, Captain A. B. Cave, which conveyed a wing of the 16th Bombay Infantry and C. and D. Sections of No. 46 Native Field Hospital and details, to Kismagee, returned to Bombay harbour to-day from the above ports, having left the same on the 8th instant. During the voyage she experienced strong adverse currents.

WE learn that the statement that has appeared in some local papers about the forthcoming meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society on Tuesday evening, the 26th February, which is to be addressed by His Excellency the Patron, is not quite correct. It will be a special meeting, and the subject of the Viceroy's address will be, not "The Monuments of Calcutta," but "The Contents of the Proposed Victoria Hall."

ESTIMATES have been framed showing the total cost of sea transport in connection with the China Expedition, adjustable through the Indian revenues up to March 31st, to be £1,10,000. Further estimates depend on the date of the withdrawal of the troops. So long as they remain stationary, the only recurring charges concerning India are for the hospital ship "Carthage" and the transport department, which are about £8,000 monthly. These charges are born by the English Exchequer.

A CORRESPONDENT resident 'twenty years in India' writes with reference to the article about some native ideas on the Queen's death:—"I was talking to a Mahammadan gentleman who has been educated in the usual way, that is, by a "mulla," and the conversation turned on the Queen's death. After eulogising her benignant rule, he said: 'Now that the Queen is dead will you Englishmen take off your hats to ladies?' I replied: 'Of course. Why do you ask that?' He answered: 'Oh, we thought that you used to take off your hats to ladies because a lady was the ruler of the country.'"

THE Framruz Jung bribery case reached a climax yesterday, when Mr. Ali Hussain, Settlement Commissioner, entered the witness box but absolutely refused to give any evidence or answer any questions. Mr. Eardley Norton, for the defence, reminded the Commission that Mr. Ali Hussain was ordered by the Nizam to give evidence, but the Commission, after one hour's deliberation, ruled that the witness should not be called upon to answer questions as he was an administrative officer. Mr. Eardley Norton applied for an adjournment, which was granted till Monday, to enable an appeal to be forwarded to the Nizam in this matter. Mr. Ali Hussain's evidence was expected to be the pivot on which Framruz Jung's fate would turn.

IN connection with the census, a family has been discovered in the Debra Dun District, the father of which has given his age as 135, and all the rest of the family consition of octogenarians. Some of the enumerators are extremely ingenious in unearthing problems for solution. For example, supposing on the night of March 1st, when the final census is being taken, an enumerator meets a deaf and dumb idiot wandering about without any friends, how are the sixteen columns of particulars to be filled up. The most adequate answer we have yet heard is that the enumerator should take the wanderer to the nearest well and quietly drop him in. An unwary officer, who tried to crush an enumerator who put this problem by asking whether he expected to come across many such people, was met by the reply, "Bahut hoti hain."

PERHAPS the most untoward feature of agriculture in Upper India is the excessive and unreasonable delicacy of the spring crops. The kharif crops are of a much more sturdy constitution: they can stand enormous variations of weather with very little damage, and are capable of getting on with the most scanty rainfall if only it is properly distributed. The rabi crops, on the other hand, demand a nicety of adjustment that is out of keeping with Nature's rough methods. A little rain they must have, or they will not flourish: but if there is the least excess, or if the fall comes a week or two out of time, or even if there should be a day or two more than usual of cloudy weather, it may be worse than no humidity at all. The rain of January and early February in these Provinces, though meteorologically speaking abnormal, would have been an inappreciable quantity in the monsoon season: nevertheless it has been enough to do much damage to the previously splendid prospects of the "rabi" harvest. Injury from excessive rain was reported at the end of January from several districts, and the rust has appeared in the wheat in eight districts. The extent of the misshief cannot yet be told, but prices have been keeping curiously high and show no signs of falling, which looks as though the people were not over sanguine about the harvest.

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION.

AMERICAN COMPETITION IN 1890 AND IN 1901.

SIR LAWTHIAN BELL'S address before the Institute of Junior Engineers in London writes a New York correspondent has been widely published in the newspapers of this country. After reading it I wish I could be as sceptical as Sir Lowthian as to the advantages which American iron and steel manufacturers possess over British manufacturers in the same line of industry. Sir Lowthian Bell was careful to say that he had not been in this country since 1890. I well remember his last visit, because it was my good fortune to make the round of the American iron and steel plants with the British Iron and Steel Institute, of which party Sir Lowthian Bell was a prominent member. Since then I have again been over much of the ground which the Institute party covered in its five weeks tour of industrial America and Canada, and I have watched with some closeness the developments which have gone on in the iron and steel trade here since the American manufacturers so royally entertained the British and German manufacturers, and showed them what they were doing in the way of iron and steel production. Since then the developments in the trade of this country have been stupendous—no other word fitly describes them—and the British steel manufacturer, whose personal knowledge of American industrial conditions dates so far back as 1890, can have no adequate conception of conditions in this country as they exist to-day.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

I do not propose to go into any survey of the history of the American steel trade since 1890, but merely to indicate a few of the more outstanding developments of this unprecedented period, and in particular to touch upon those which tell in favour of American manufacturers in competition with those of Great Britain. To begin with, I will take the ore-mining industry. When the Institute was in this country, its large party was broken into two sections at Chicago—one went southwards to Alabama, Tennessee, and Virginia; the second section went north-westwards from Chicago to the mining country on Lake Superior. At the time the members of the Institute went to the Mesaba and Marquette regions, not a single vessel of steel had been launched from any of the shipbuilding yards on the great lakes. There were then a few iron vessels; but the bulk of the ore from the Lake Superior country was carried to South Chicago and to Cleveland in wooden vessels, and it was thought a good season when three million tons were freighted to the steel plants of Illinois, Ohio, and Pendsylvania. To-day there are ten large steel shipbuilding plants on the lakes. Most of them have been organised since the middle nineties. All have been kept busy chiefly with vessels for the ore-carrying business. To-day no fewer than thirty steamers are in building for this great trade; and from these yards there have been turned out during the last five years scores of six thousand-ton vessels which can carry freight in bulk more economically than any other steamers afloat. The building of these fleets of steamers itself an indication of the enormous development of the steel trade.

TURNING NOW TO FIGURES

the ore tonnage in 1900 was 18,730,000 tons, figures which show in concrete form the vast change which has come over the mining industry in the decade which has elapsed since the members of the Institute were in the Lake Superior country. More significant than these figures, in so far as it relates to American competition, is the consolidation of steel trade interests which has taken place since 1890. When the members of the Institute were on the Mesaba and Marquette ranges the mines were in the hands of individual owners—in the hands of men or companies who were interested only in the mining and marketing of ore. To-day these independent producers are so few and so unimportant that, according to figures compiled in Duluth on the 29th of December, their contribution to the 18,700,000 tons of ore mined in 1900 was less than 1,000,000 tons; and further than this, their place in the trade is of declining importance as time goes on. To-day the iron ore interests in the five great ranges have been almost completely absorbed by the great steel concerns of Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Fully 80 per cent. of the ore mined last year was by companies which are not in the market as sellers of ore, but smelt every ton they mine. Nor is this all. These companies control every step in the process of steel making from the ore in the ground to the marketable steel, including the transportation of the raw material from the mine to the furnaces. These concerns own the mines; they own the mineral railways over which the ore is freighted to the lake they own the ore docks and pockets from which it is shot into the holds of steamers. They own the immense fleet of steamers, especially built for this trade, which freight the ore from the Lake Superior ports to the lower lake ports, and in two instances they also own comparatively long railways over which the ore is carried inland from the lower lake ports to the furnaces.

THE MIDDLEMEN ELIMINATED

Watch the ore from the mine to the furnaces; note the handlings it undergoes; look as closely as one will at these stages of the industry, and it is impossible to catch so much as a glimpse of a middleman or a transport interest collecting a profit or a toll at any single stage. The middleman and the commission agent have been entirely eliminated. The steel trade in this country in the case of the great producers in the case of the concerns which make the market here, and are now competing with British manufacturers not only in the British colonies but at home, knows the middleman and the commission agent no more. Every profit which accrues in the process of turning Lake Superior ore into steel rails, structural material, and ship-plates flows into one treasury.

Up to the present time, there is one stage at which even the mammoth concerns are not entirely independent. They do not control railway rates from their plants to the points at which their product is to be used or shipped abroad. But already the larger concerns are addressing themselves to this problem. Now that the Canadian canals afford a fourteen-foot waterway from the lakes, at least two of the great plants, if not three, are for eight months out of the year in possession or have the use of the route to tide-water. Hence the carrying of the finished product for export is as much under their own control as the freighting of ore from the mines. The Illinois Steel Company has a vast plant at Chicago on the shores of Lake Michigan. The great plant at Joliet is connected with the lake by a railway of its own. The Carnegie plants at Pittsburgh are, of course, much further inland from Lake Erie than those in Illinois. But the Carnegie Company owns the mineral railway, 130 miles long, from

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PURSUIT OF DE WET.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

Reuter wires from DeAar that practically the whole of De Wet's convoy has been captured. It is also thought that the enemy has lost heavily.

For the first time in the campaign the British had the advantage of mobility.

THE EXPENDITURE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Kitchener having asked for financial assistance in view of the heavy expenditure proceeding in South Africa, Mr. Brodrick has appointed Mr. Fleetwood Wilson of the War Office as temporary financial adviser.

RUSSO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

It is feared at Washington that a grave crisis has occurred in the trade relations with Russia, the latter's increased tariff on steel from America, the exports of which to Russia are valued at thirty million dollars annually, being practically prohibitive.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF COUNT WALDERSEE.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

An order issued by Count Waldersee directs the forces to prepare to take the field within two weeks for an expedition to last eighty days.

It is believed that Singanu is the objective, though the measure is possibly intended to frighten the Chinese into compliance with the terms of the Powers.

It is stated that the command of the force will be offered to General Gaselee, and failing him to General Voyron.

General Gaselee will possibly decline the Command owing to his recent illness.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer India with the English Mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 a. m. to-day.

REMOUNTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 18.

The number of Arab and Persian remounts to be purchased in Bombay in 1901-02 for medium Cavalry and Hussars is raised to 1571, the average price not to exceed Rs. 675. The purchase also of sixty walers in Bombay for the Madras Cavalry is sanctioned.

A FIRE AT THE STRAND BANK.

A fire last night at the Stand Bank Jute Press is estimated to have caused two lakhs of rupees worth of damages.

DEATH OF MR. ANDERSON.

Mr. Anderson, who was hurt in a carriage accident on Saturday, died this afternoon.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL ELECTION CANCELLED.

In voting for the election of a member to represent the Bengal Council on the Viceroy's Council, Maharajah Darbhanga, who headed the poll, failed to get the absolute majority and the election was consequently Cancelled.

MOUNTAIN BATTERY RELIEFS.

The following Native Mountain Battery reliefs have been sanctioned :—

2nd Derajat Edwardesabad to Tochi and Wana.
7th Bengal Wana to Edwardesabad.

LORD AND LADY NEWBOROUGH.

Lord and Lady Newborough are here as guests of the Viceroy.

A WAR OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

The War office notify that direct appointments to Commissions in the Regular Army from Volunteers have ceased to be made.

CASAULTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There have been 325 Casualties in South Africa.

3rd Feb.—Slightly wounded, 4th Scottish Rifles, Lieut Murphy.

11th Feb.—Died of enteric 2nd Volunteer Battalion Wiltshires, Lieut Luce.

13th Feb.—Died of wounds, 4th Manchester Regiment Mounted Infantry, Captain Crichton. Dangerously wounded, 2nd Royal Warwicks Mounted Infantry, 2nd Lieut. Cameron. Severely wounded, Bushmen Victoria Contingent, Lieut. Mason. Slightly wounded, Bushmen Victoria Contingent, Lieut. Code. Missing, believed prisoner, R.A.M.C., Lieut. Mathews.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, FEB. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left yesterday evening.

FEB. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Coromandel left Hongkong for Bombay on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal arrived at Hongkong from Bombay on the morning of the 17th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yamaguchi Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 13th instant and the Mieke Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 16th instant.

The Floria Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Hongkong for Bombay on the 15th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa sailed from Hongkong for Bombay on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The same Company's s. s. India left Calcutta for Trieste on the morning of the 16th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 4 6-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	83 1-2
Bar Silver	28 1-8

The sum of about £500,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE.

THE offer by the "Standard" of "The Library of Famous Literature" is soon about to be withdrawn. It has been before the public for some three months, and as the number of copies ear-marked for India is almost exhausted, it is highly advisable that all who desire to possess these twenty volumes of some of the finest literature in the world should register their orders without delay. The offer once withdrawn will not be repeated, and as such an opportunity has never before been offered to the reading public of India, subscribers would do well to secure the remaining sets of this admirable compilation while the "Standard" is still ready to supply them.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

HUNTING AND FISHING.

NOTES FROM THE 'VARSITIES

LONDON, FEB. 1.

NOWHERE has the death of Queen Victoria been more sincerely mourned than in hunting districts, and hunting men show for her revered memory every token of respect that lies in their power. On Monday in last week the Quorn hounds were hunting a fox with every prospect of a good run when grave news was received from Osborne; hounds were at once whipped off and taken home. After Tuesday there was no hunting last week, and the great majority of packs will not resume operations until February 4. The recollection of our loss will remain with us during the brief remainder of the season, overshadowing its enjoyment. It may be well to state that in the shires pink will not be worn again this season and doubtless throughout a similar course will be adopted.

Lord Enniskillen's resignation of the North Cheshire pack came rather as a surprise, for rumours that he contemplated doing so had been contradicted, apparantly on authority. He has been in command for five years, and will be succeeded at the end of the season by Mr. H. Wilson, who at present is master of the Ledbury hounds. Mr. Reginald Corbet, jun., has been appointed Master of the South Cheshire pack in succession to his father. Mr. G. P. Barthropp, master of the Berks and Bucks harriers, took a very ugly fall over wire while hunting the pack some little time ago. His horse turned completely over at the wire—doubtless the rider was ignorant of its presence—and, rolling on Mr. Barthropp, crushed him badly. He was unconscious when assistance arrived, and it is doubtful if he will be able to hunt again this season. On Monday last a very unusual incident occured with the Cotswold hounds. The pack were in full dry after a fox in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham, and approaching the village of Hayloton they broke from scent to view. The fox sought refuge in the cottage of the village blacksmith, but Primrose had outstripped the other hounds, and keen for blood, he also invaded the same premises. The chase was hot through the cottage, and the blacksmith's crockery suffered. At length, hard pressed, the fox dashed through a window, and eager Primrose followed suit The hound was badly cut by the broken glass, but the quarry was promptly killed by the pack.

So far the hunting season has not been distinguished by very brilliant sport. Yet the cub-hunting campaign was tolerably successful, and whatever else may have been at fault, there has certainly been no back of moisture. Since the middle of November the going has usually been on the heavy side, and with an abundance of foxes first-rate sport might reasonably have been expected. Really good runs have not, however, occurred with any frequency. On one occasion hounds would show to advantage, running fast with a steady scent, and hunting people hoped that at length they were about to enjoy that sequence of good sport which they especially love. But at the next outing they found the country shrouded in fog; or hounds would puzzle out the line of a twisting fox, with a catchy scent—an interesting performance, doubtless, but not greatly appreciated by the hard-riding division. In the Shires the Cottesmore the Pytchley, and Whaddon Chase have provided fairly good sport for their followers, and further afield Sir Watkin Wynn's—both the Cheshire packs and the Shropshire hounds—have run both far and fast on several occasions.

Anglers for coarse fish have still six weeks before them in which to make up for disappointments caused by frequent floods and bad weather. January is usually a good month for pike fishing, and, notwithstanding unfavourable conditions of climate, a good many have been caught. One of the largest was taken in the Great Ouse—it weighed 17lb.—and recently pike of 13lb. and 14lb. have been landed from the Thames. The great south country river has also yielded good baskets of roach, perch, and chub. During the past five years perch have been steadily growing more plentiful in the Thames; the capture of a score or more by one rod in a day is by no means uncommon, and some of the fish will probably scale over 2lb. Paternostering among the eddies usually gives good results about this period of the year, and no time should be lost, as during February perch grow heavy with spawn, and when caught in this condition should be returned by good sportmen. For roach in winter nothing is more deadly than a roach red worm, but if the water be coloured a lob-worm should be used. The ordinary Stewart tackle, tied rather large, is the best for the purpose, and should be employed in combination with the legev. The angler should strike promptly, and the lead should be as light as the strength of the current permits, in order to avoid unnecessary splashing. Nothing is gained in winter by baiting with worms overnight, although the practice is common with many anglers; it suffices while engaged in fishing to throw in a few worms from time to time, and it is best to cut them up into two or three pieces. Needless to say, the roach fisher should carefully avoid those lay-byes and eddies in which he suspects the presence of pike, unless he cares to change his tackle and try a live bait, if he chances to be provided therewith.

In England and Wales the law permits trout to be caught after February 1, and on many northern streams advantage is taken of the permission. Many of the fish, however, have not regained condition after spawning. They are thin, lanky, pale of colour, and lacking that yellow tinge which constitutes one of the chief beauties of a river trout in vigorous health. Only professional fishermen would retain in the basket fish in this state, for they show no sport and are useless for the table. On a mild day, with the wind in the right "airt"—the south or west—trout often rise freely to the fly in the second month of the year, provided, of course, that the water is in order. The February red is a killing pattern and should be placed at the end of the cast; the red hackle and water cricket are useful flies, and as the month wears on the early red spinner and March brown may be taken into use. When the water is coloured the worm is very deadly early in the season. The natural minnow often kills well, and when with this bait a large old trout is captured, big of head and with a formidable array of teeth, it should be retained, even though it be wholly out of condition, for these wary old customers are little less injurious to a trout stream than pike. It should be remembered that early in the season the trout do not as a rule lie at the heads of pools or in the strong currents. The minnow fisher should carefully search the back waters and eddies near the bank, and should spin over the flats wherever there is sufficient stream for the purpose. The bait should always be drawn round into the shallow water and if a trout be observed following it, the angler should bet careful to avoid jerking the minnow away or increasing the speed at which it is moving. If it be considered necessary to weight the line—and it may be advisable in strong water—it is best to employ one of the tackles which introduce the lead inside the minnow. This facilitates casting, and the bait spins admirably and lasts longer than when it is attached to a plain flight of hooks. The objection is that in water of moderate depth, where the current is slack, the leaded bait is apt to take the bottom.

As a matter of course, all immediate sporting fixtures have either been postponed or abandoned. As our beloved Queen's funeral is fixed for February 2nd, however, none of the inter-Varsity dates will have to be re-arranged. Speaking quite frankly, the postponement of the Association match would be advantageous in more ways than one. The Oxonians first match vs. Mr. A. T. B. Dunn's eleven, last Monday, proved them quite a scratch lot at this stage. With almost a Corinthians' team in opposition, nobody expected them to win, but they did expect to witness something approaching class foot-ball, at any rate. Save for individual flashes of brilliancy by Blackburn, Ryder, and Morgan-Owen, however, their whole exposition was woefully disappointing. Johnson at back was completely at sea, Bowring ditto at half, while the forwards rarely combined in effective manner. All this sort of thing was excusable before Christmas perhaps, but "Captain" Blackburn will have to seriously look to it if he wishes for success at Queen's Club three weeks hence. Without croaking, any team—good, bad, or indifferent—should have attained something like final order, and be playing regularly together at this late stage. One is sorry to hear that R. S. Darling, the "Old Blue," will not be available this this year, owing to a little "difficulty" with the examiners! Both teams will resume as soon as may be—the Cantabs practically in full strenght. A few changes my be made at the left forward wing eve" yet; otherwise "Captain". Blaker has wisely made up his maid.

The following items of general news may interest many: President Brooks (C. U. B. C.) has been re-elected for another year.—To general regret Mr. H. T. Trevor (Cambridge), the well-known aqatic coach, died last week.—Among other Oxonian sportsmen who proceeded to various degrees were Messrs. F. H. B. Champion, S. Darvell, and E. W. Freeborn.—Old Wykhamists will regret to learn that Dr. Fearon, the popular headmaster, resigns in April next.—Several Oxonians and Cantabs have lately responded to the fresh appeal for men for the front.—Dr. E. C. Mullins (Oxford), the Ruby "blue," also sailed for Pretoria on Saturday last, to take up hospital work.—Best congratulations to Messrs. Alan Steel (Cambridge) and Horace Avory (Oxford), both prominent sportsmen upon their recent legal preferment.—Cantabs everywnere will be glad to hear that Dr. Latham, the popular Master of Trinity Hall, is now considered quite out of danger.—On dit that Mr. "Flea" Fletcher (Oxford), the distinguished acquatic will make a lengthy sojourn in South Africa.—The Crown Prince of Siam, who is becoming quite an expert hockey player, is now in residence at Oxford again.—

THOUGH the establishment of the Northern Union has reduced the number of the Rugby Union clubs in the North very consiederably, the older organisation is still of a greater strength numerically than the companion bodies in the sister counties, and on that account alone should be able to place in the field International teams of greater comparative powers than have been seen during the past three or four seasons. The method of selecting the English team is, however, open to serious objection, and from what is being thought in Durham and Lancashire the matter will, at the next general meeting of the Rugby Union, be pressed to the front. When the first International match of the season was decided at Cardiff a few weeks ago, there was not on the English team one forward from the counties of Lancashire or Durham, and yet these counties are admitted to have the strongest forward teams in the North of England, and have shown it clearly in their games against the other counties in the Couty Championship Competition.

The Devon Rugby Committee have added another match to this season's list, a visit to Glamorgan, which should have been paid last season. As the time fixed for the completion of the second round of the County Championship Competition is likely to be extended, in consequence of present postponed matches, it is hoped that Glamorgan will be able to agree to a day early in February, as Devon will be fully occupied afterwards with three other matches in prospect. At home Glamorgan can place on the field something like an International team, and it is sincerely hoped they will do so on the forthcoming occasion, for Devonians are conceited enough to believe that their present fifteen could have made a far better show against Wales than did the scratch English side (which they maintain was chosen on wrong lines), and they are anxious for an opportunity to prove it.

Newcastle was debarred of a most interesting encounter on Saturtay, a postponement being necessary in the case of the County Championship match between those great local rivals Northumberland and Durham. The latter had chosen a strong side for the match with Northumberland, and had made a big change in the centre three-quarter position, putting on N. S. Cox besides J. T. Taylor. J. Gordon, the Tudhoe three-quarter, being this time passed over in favour of Cox, who took part in all the County Championship matches won by Durham last season. Cox is showing excellent form for the Sunderland club, and well merits his place again, particularly as Gordon, the little Tudhoe centre had scarcely been at his best in some recent games. It will be found, too, that Northumberland have found a centre three-quarter back of great promise in B. S. Robson, who played half at Aigburth in the Lancashire and Northumberland mud-larking diversion at the beginning of December. Robson did wonders in the three-quarter line against Cheshire a fortnight ago. An old International player who saw Robson making openings for G. C. Robinson at Jesmond on the occasion refrred to, classed him for style and accuracy as likely to become another Aston. This may be rather flattering, but Robson, though a wee un, is a terror for his size and certainly has a big future.

THE MAGAZINES.

THE February number of the ART JOURNAL is again an extra special of the Paris Exhibition largely devoted to the very fine specimens of modern sculpture in the pavilions. The frontispiece is the Monument to the French Republic by Jules Dalou erected recently in the Place des Nations, and there are numerous pictures of the different exhibits in the Grand and Petit Palai's, enormous rooms where were displayed the sculptured groups and figures that swarmed in the Exposition. The celebrated Clock with Three Graces for which £50,000 was refused is shown here. The pictures giving views of the magnificent and successful Salledes Fetes, both filled and deserted, are a proof of the eminent success which the French attain in arrangements for the entertainment of crowds. The fine Peninsular and Oriental Pavilion has four illustrations giving some idea of the excellent work of architects and decorators. It may be considered one of the artistic successes of the Exhibition. Specimens of leather work from Frankfort, of bronzes by Raingo Freres, of furniture for modern interiors by Bagues and Lecoeur, of some beautiful ironwork by E. Robert, a Frenchman, and some decorative work by Russian artists take up most of the rest of the pages of the Journal. Pictures of very lovely Meissen China and Japanese Porcelain wind up the treasures displayed in this excellent number of the Art Journal.

THE CENTURY for February contains over one hundred and fifty pages of interesting matter and fine illustrations, a marvellous rupee's worth. This is the special midwinter Fiction number, and gives no less than nine short stories, all of them entertaining, and two serials—"The Helmet of Navarre" and "Her Mountain Lover." The latter loses none of its freshness and quaint wit as it goes on. Seven interesting papers on various subjects are contributed besides pretty verses. Richard Boughton writes on the "Humor and Pathos of the Savings Bank," a most enlightening description of incidents in connection with that institution. Jonas Stadling gives the first instalment of a delightful paper on "The People at the Top of the World," a tour through Siberia in search of Andree. Sir Walter Besant describes the efforts to help the poor in London. Robert H. Thurston, writes on "The Steel Industry of America," an instructive review of the immense progress made in late years in the States in the iron trade. An amusing paper from the pen of Amelia Gere Mason, entitled "Is Sentiment Declining?" shows that lady as well qualified to answer the query. The pictures are throughout good, some being reproductions of well-known examples of old artists' work.

ST. NICHOLAS for February has its usual big table of contents for the little ones. "A Frigate's Namesake" and "The Story of Barnaby Lee" give girls and boys an even share of entertainment. So do the short stories, "Johnny's Mistake," "The Monarch of St. Elias," "Lost in the Fog," and "The Lucky Penny." A description, illustrated, of Asby de la Zouche, where Ivanhoe jousted, will interest the readers of Scott. "The Toots of a Whistle" is an ingenious paper on steamers and their rule of the road. A cheery account of "Dog Teams and Sledges in Michigan" with photographs in illustration is just the thing for a winter magazine. The Nature and Science paper has lots about Natural History in this section. The Verses and Puzzles are as usual lively and good.

DR. Lingard, Imperial Bacteriologist, has furnished a report showing the result of serum inoculation for rinderpest. Eminently successful results have been obtained at Bareilly, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, and Dehra Dun, rinderpest being checked at once, and heavy loss among the cattle averted. Out of 1,730 animals inoculated by what is known as the serum simultaneous method, only three died: inoculation by serum alone, without virulent rinderpest blood, rendered the animals immune. It is most desirable that these results should be widely made known. The serum is now manufactured and kept in stock at Mukhtesar Laboratory, whence it can be despatched all over India.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. S. Rebsch presiding.

DIPLOMAED MIDWIVES.

The Corporation resumed debate on Dr. Viegas's motion for the adoption of the report of their Committee on the desirability of entertaining diplomaed midwives for the purpose of attendin poor women at child-birth.

Mr. Mehta had moved an amendment to the effect that the report be only recorded.

Mr. MacDonald could not understand how any member could hesitate to vote in favour of the report. At present five or six children daily were born to die, and yet it was argued that they should leave ameliorative measures to check this terrible infant mortality to be taken by Government. He did not agree with such a view. They had to do with cases to-day, not years hence, and in the interests of humanity the Corporation should adopt the Committee's report.

Dr. Ismail Mahomed opposed the motion on the ground that if the recommendations were carried, instead of the poor getting the benefits only the middle class people would avail themselves of the widwives. He thought the insanitary surroundings in which children were born were mainly responsible for the infant mortality. Moreover, he doubted, even if established, the poor would resort to the aid of the skilled nurses.

Col. Dimmock failed to see how any member could have a single scrupie about voting for the adoption of the report. To take care of the health of the community was as much their duty as to look after the sanitary condition of the community and if we can in any way ameliorate the infant mortality which is a standing disgrace, he did not see how any doubt about taking action could remain.

Mr. Wadia asked how many of the poor would know of the establishment of skilled nurses, supposing they were appointed. It would only come to the knowledge of those who could afford to pay for skilled assistance. He also argued that if anything were done other public bodies should join with the Corporation in taking action.

Dr. Viegas, in reply, challenged any of his opponents to point out where a Committee's report had been made with such unanimity and had been rejected by the Corporation. There were 15 members of the Committee, including all the medical men, and 14 of them concurred in the desirability of the Corporation providing skilled midwives for the the benefit of the poor. It had been argued that it was not the duty of the Corporation to undertake this work. Was it the duty of the Corporation to contribute to the Goculdas Hospital the Jaffer Sulleman, and other dispensaries? These formed part of the discretionary duties of the Corporation, and in the same way the recommendations of the Committee were discretionary, and in undertaking which they could not perform more useful work. Mr. Mehta always professed great interest in the welfare of the City and the poor, but apart from words it did not extend. He argued that the main cause of the infant mortality was due to insanitary surroundings, and if midwives were provided the poor would avail themselves of their services. His daily experience was quite contrary to the latter portion of Mr. Mehta's objection, and by reason of his daily work he suggested he was quite as competent as Mr. Mehta to form an opinion. Insanitary surroundings might cause one per cent of infant mortality, but the great reasons were the ignorant, untrained and dirty nurses. (Mr. Hormusji Vakil: Why don't you undertake these cases gratis? Dr. Viegas asked, if Mr. Vakil applied the same principle to every poor man who came to him re litigation. Mr. Mehta said that Government should do this work, but when would Government take it up? Were the poor people to go on suffering awaiting the pleasure of Government? The total cost of the recommendations was only! Rs. 8,000 annually, and if each district nurse could not attend to all the calls upon her she could do much to alleviate the sufferings of many poor women. It was useless to argue that people should go to the hospitals in the city, for it was well known how deeply prejudiced the people were against hospitals, but, on the other hand, they would avail themselves of the benefits of the skilled midwives.

On being put to the vote, Mr. Mehta's amendment to merely record the report was carried.

BURIAL GROUND FOR THE KHOJAS.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, seconded by Dr. Katrak, the Corporation accorded their sanction to the opening of a piece of ground at Grant Road for burial purposes for the Shia Ihnua Acharin sect.

MUNICIPAL SOLICITORS.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram moved that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation what the average monthly expenditure had been in each of the last five years for fees to Municipal Solicitors for services rendered by them (excluding Court and counsel's fees and other out of pocket expenses incurred by them on behalf of the Municipality); what the probable amount of salary would be for which the whole time services of a competent solicitor could be secured by the Municipality; and whether, in his opinion, such an arrangement for the legal business of the Municipality would not be preferable to the one in force at present.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that the matter was considered on more than one occasion, but the Municipality always fought shy of making any change in its present arrangement.

The motion was carried nem con.

WATER FOR GARDENS.

On the motion of Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee, it was resolved to request the Commissioner to furnish a return of the houses or bungalows which had ceased to use municipal water for purposes of gardening, and the consequent reduction in water taxes since 1st May 1900, stating the numbers and the locality of the house that had so ceased to use municipal water since such period, particularly at Girgaum, Khetwdy, Mazagon and Byculla; also a return as to the complaints for excessive water charges.

Mr. Hormusjee in support of his motion said that house-owners in Warden Road were presented with heavy bills for water usually consumed by them, and they objected to pay those bills. He himself put the bill under protest. For aught he knew the meters were not correct, and generally registered a larger quantity of water.

Mr. Mehta said in one case a meter registered five lahs of gallons of water used for domestic consumption.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha complained about the manner in which the water engineer wrote to parties who found fault with the meters. The water engineer assumed that his meters never went wrong. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee Gamadia said that a member of the Corporation who was absent had all the taps in his bugalow closed in the presence of a municipal offer, and yet the meter registered 100 gallons every five minutes.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

THE COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

THE ill-fated steamer Setos, is now lying practically in the same position as when she sank on the night of the 14th instant. At low tides the great breach made by the bows of the Daghestan is plainly visible, and the massive iron plate crumpled up like paper shows with what terrible force the vessels must have collided. From time to time portions of the wreck float up to the surface and are seized upon by expectant boats who convey all they pick up to the Port Officer in the hopes of realising a moiety of the Salvage charged by that officer on all saled goods. All the baggage of the passengers who was brought ashore by tonywallas at considerble risks to themselves was charged at the rate of twelve and half per cent.; a portion of this sum will be given to these men, who worked so willingly one night of the collision. The wreck is still a some of considerable interest to shore-folk, who vis its vicinity in large numbers daily. The Daghestan is discharging her cargo in the Victoria Dok No. 5, after which she will proceed to the Dr. Docks for the necessary repairs, and it will probably take about three weeks before she is able to proceed to sea.

HAMLET" AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

THERE was a crowded audience at the Novelty Thatre last evening to witness a performance of "Hamlet" by Mr. Edmund Russell, Mr. Norval McGregor and Miss Janet Waldorf. The title role was taken by Mr. Russell, and his impersonation was artistic and refined, many of his soliloquies being magnificently delivered. He was admirably backed up by Mr. McGregor, who played Horatio, Miss Waldorf pourtraying Ophelia, and her interpretion of the mad scene was the best piece of acting she has yet given in Bombay. Mr. Lawrence Haray and Mrs. Dow-Currier took the King and Quen of Denmark, while Mr. Charles Harding's Polnius was full of merit. The Grave Digger was in the hands of Mr. Peter Lowe, and a word of praise is due to Messrs. Wise, Bond and Durant and Miss Hallett for supporting the minor characters.

THE opium revenue in Bengal for the mouth of February amounts to Rs. 53,89,125 or Rs. 9,49,125 in excess of the estimate; that in Bombay for January was Rs. 8,72,500, which is Rs. 1,27,500 under the official estimate.

THE LATE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S MEMORIAL.

Yesterday afternoon there was a very remarkable gathering in the Town Hall, when the ladies of Bombay, European and native, assembled to consider the question of a women's memorial to the late Queen-Empress Victoria. The European ladies wore deep mourning and among the native ladies a brightly coloured saree was the exception. Parsee ladies were in the majority and almost all wore black sarees. There were about fifty purdah ladies present, a portion of the hall having been screened off for their benefit. The hall was crowded and the gathering was altogether a very striking one. There were a few gentlemen present, among them being Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai and Mr. James MacDonald, the Sheriff of the City. On the arrival of Her Excellency Lady Northcote, Mrs. Bosanquet moved that Her Excellency take the chair.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins said: Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentleman,—By the desire of Her Excellency Lady Northcote I will on her behalf open the proceedings of this meeting, and I cannot do so more appropriately than by reading to you a letter, I have received from His Excellency the Governor, who has been prevented from attending the meeting, as he had originally planned, and has requested me to be present on his behalf. The letter runs thus:—"May I ask you to convey to the meeting at which you have so kindly consented to attend, the expression of my great regret that my other engagements prevent my being able to be present. It is with great pleasure that I hear of the intention of the women in the Bombay Presidency to testify by a special memorial of their own to their affectionate remembrance of one who was herself such a model of what a woman as well as a Sovereign should be. I understand that it is not intended that individual contributions to any memorial fund the meeting may determine to raise should exceed more than a very small amount: and I shall be very glad if this be so, since I think it will render it easier for many ladies who would wish to be associated in the movement, but who cannot afford large subscriptions, to join in the promotion of the scheme. And I should also wish to remind the meeting that two big schemes for the perpetuation of the memory of our late beloved Queen Empress have already been adumbrated—the one by His Excellency the Viceroy, the other by the Bombay General Committee—and it would, in my judgment, be a matter for regret that any further memorial fund should be suggested in this city which would interfere with the success of either, or, as I hope, of both these projects." His Excellency, added the Chief Justice, has so clearly indicated in this letter the scope and purpose of the proposed memorial that I will add nothing to what he has said. The women of the Presidency have already participated in the vote of condolence passed at the general meeting of the Bombay Victoria Memorial Fund, so that the first business this afternoon will be to take the vote of those present in favour of raising the contemplated fund. For this purpose, on behalf of Her Excellency, I will call upon Lady Jenkins to move the first resolution.

Lady Jenkins said: The resolution I have the honour to propose is as follows:—"That a fund be raised by the women of the Bombay Presidency for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of her late Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria in a form to be hereafter decided by the Committee to be appointed at this meeting; and that ten rupees be the maximum individual subscription." It requires no words from me to commend the purpose of the resolution to your approval. It has, I think, from the first been felt by all of us that it would be most appropriate for the women of this Presidency to testify by a memorial of their own to the reverence and respect in which they held the Queen-Empress Victoria, who was not only their Sovereign but was to them a model of perfect womanhood. I now propose for the acceptance of this meeting the resolution which I have just read.

Lady Jamsetji Jijibhai seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mrs. M. B. Bharbaya, said: For purpose of carrying out the resolution which has just been passed by this meeting it is necessary that there should be a committee. I, therefore, have the honor to propose the following resolution: "That a General committee be formed of the following ladies for the purpose of carrying the first resolution into effect:—Mrs. Banquet, Lady Jenkins, Lady Olivant, Mrs. Candy, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Childe, Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, Mrs. Low, Mrs. Jacob, Mrs. Jacob Sassoon, Mrs. Sassoon, Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Ming Zua, Madam Duran, Lady Bhalchandra, Mrs. Chandarwarkar, Mrs. Lukhmidas Khimji, Mrs. Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas, Miss Tribhowandas Mangaldas, Mrs. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Mrs. Manmohands Ramji, Mrs. Naranji Dewkaradas, Mrs. M. B. Barbaya, Mrs. Daji Abaji Khare, Mrs. Goculdas K. Parekh, Mrs. Babasahei Angarbs, Dowager Lady Aga Khan, Mrs. Budruddin Tayabji, Begum of Aga Akbar Shah H. H. Begum of Janjira, Begum Aga Muchul Shah, Mrs. Kumruddin Tyabji, Mrs. Amiruddin Tyabji, Dilshad Begum, Mrs. Cumruddin Amiruddin, Begum Aga Ruskshah, Mrs. Sulleman Abdul Whahed, Mrs. M. A. Hyderi, Dowager Lady J. Jejeebhoy, Lady J. Jejeebhoy, Lady Jehangir, Lady Bhownagree, Mrs. Jamsetjee Tata, Mrs. Bomanjee Petit, Mrs. Framjee Petit, Mrs. A. H. Wadia, Mrs. Jalbhoy Sett, Mrs. Rustom Beramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mrs. P. M. Metha, Mrs. D. N. Pankh, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Whitworth, Mrs. W. E. Scott, Mrs. Napier, Mrs. Keating, Mrs. Symington Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Quicke, Miss Muir Mackenzie, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Rimington, Mrs. Chitty, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Sanders Slater, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Elsworthy, Mrs. Richardson Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Prevost, Mrs. Raikes, Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. Rebsch, Mrs. Lowndes, Mrs. Macbeth, Mrs. Gray, Miss Edge, Mrs. Hume, Miss Dobson, Miss Willoughby Jones, Miss Hobbes, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Weatherby Hatchell, Mrs. Jacob, Mrs. Sassoon, Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Dick, Mrs. Millard, Mrs. Moir, Miss Crawford, Mrs. Edwardes, Mrs. Burke, Mrs. Glazebrooke, Mrs. E. H. Aitken, Mrs. Cahusac, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Crimmin, Mrs. Cayley, Mrs. Tyrwhitt Drake, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. De Coercy Atkins, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Benson, Mrs. Ostermeyer, Mrs. DaSaone, Mrs. Vernon Bayley, Mrs. Pechey Phipson Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mrs. E. M. Slater, Miss Low, Mrs. (General) Barlow, Mrs. Woodcombe, Mrs. Luard, Mrs. Harichandra Pandurang Pitale, Mrs. Nanoo Narayan, Kothare, Mrs. Narayan Trimbuck Vaidya, Mrs. Narayan Vishwanath Mundlick, Mrs. Babashaheb Sanglikar, Mrs. Eknath Raghoonath Khotel, Mrs. Damjee Luckmichand, Mrs. Karamsey, Damjee, Mrs. Khundoobhoy Goolabbhai Desai, Mrs Luckumsey Nuppoo, Mrs. Nursu Saibu, Mrs. Rowjee Vinayakrao Sunkersett, Mrs. Shewjee Dhurmajee, Mrs. Allapa Balaram, Mrs. Heerjee Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, Mrs. Kessowjee Nathoo, Mrs. Vasudave Babajee Novrungal, Mrs. Vithaldass Domodur Thackersey, Mrs. Dhurumsey Morarjee Goculdas, Mrs. Khimjee Jairam Narranjee, Mrs. Ruttonsey Mooljee, Mrs. Dwarkadas Dhurumsey, Mrs. Vasanjee Tricumjee Mooljee, Mrs. Luckmidass Bhimjee Mrs. Gordhundass Khatauw Muccaajee, Mrs. Nurotumdass Morarjee Goculdas, Mrs. Vassanjee Khimje, Bai Peerojbai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mrs. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mrs. Jeejeebhoy F. Petit, Mrs. N. M Wadia, Mrs. C. M. 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TUESDAY, 19th FEBRUARY, 1901.

WITHDRAWAL

OF THE OFFER BY

The Standard,

(LONDON.)

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Sale of the Library of Famous Literature on the Remarkable Terms of Payment already made Public has reached a stage where it is certain that the Limited Edition for India will be subscribed in a very Short Time. The "Standard" therefore makes Public Announcement that the OFFER MUST SOON BE WITHDRAWN. The Duration of the Period in which it will be possible to purchase the Remaining Copies depends upon the Number of Days that will elapse before the balance of the Edition will be sold. There IS NO TIME TO BE LOST.

Now is the Time for you to Act.

The Standard's offer of the Library of Famous Literature *must soon be withdrawn*, and once withdrawn, it will not, because it cannot, be renewed. It has been pointed out repeatedly in the public notices appearing in this Journal, that the Standard's offer is a temporary offer, that the number of copies of the Library which are available for distribution in India is a limited number, and that when it shall appear that this number has been subscribed the offer will be withdrawn.

The time has now arrived when it has become necessary that the Standard shall announce that the end of the opportunity to purchase the Library is about to be reached. It is now possible to anticipate the probable duration of the period which will elapse before the remaining copies shall be sold. This period, it is apparent, is one involving a number of days, depending upon the rapidity with which orders shall be registered up to the maximum number of copies it has been possible for the "Standard" to reserve for India.

The present announcement will very probably be followed by a quick registration of orders from those who have neglected to forward their subscriptions, but who will now realize the necessity for *prompt action*.

The "Standard," in urging its friends to purchase the Library, has pointed out that the 20 volumes (together with the Portfolio of engravings) is the greatest bargain ever offered in India, and that the books are offered at about **one-half** of the regular price if sold in the usual way.

After the offer of the Limited Edition has been withdrawn at the **half-price,** any additional copies will be procurable only from London, at the increased London price, *viz*, **£15** or Rs. **225** for the cloth binding, freight payable by the subscriber. The price of the better bindings, which are more suitable, as well as more serviceable for this climate, will be correspondingly advanced both at home and in India.

Now is the time for you to Act.

TO OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS GOING HOME.

In order to enable Officers, Civilians and others returning presently to England, to avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase the Library before the offer has been withdrawn at home, arrangements have been made with the London Office of the "Standard" for the delivery from London of copies of the Library purchased in India. By this convenient arrangement the subscriber will find the books and photogravures awaiting him on arrival at his destination, and he will save himself both the trouble and expense of adding the books to his luggage on the long voyage home. As the opportunity to acquire the Library *will expire simultaneously in London and in India*, those who wish to register their orders for delivery in England should do so at the Temporary Bombay Office of the Standard, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay, at once.

NOTE.—Those who so desire may register their orders in Calcutta and forward their payments each month to the London Office of the Standard, 23, St. Bride Street, E. C.

In the case of those who wish to send the books and photogravures as a gift to relatives or friends at home, delivery will be made from London and remittances will be payable at 5A Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

A COMPACT LIBRARY, 20 VOLS., 10,000 PAGES, WEIGHT ONE MAUND.

In India a large collection of works of general literature is not desirable. Besides those who are in the service of the Government are constantly being transferred, so that the accumulation of a large number of books is not only not desirable, but may ultimately necessitate their being sold at a sacrifice, because to transport them would involve great expense. Men who travel a good deal must not only economize their luggage, both as to weight and size, but their books must be such as are worth carrying from point to point. The twenty volumes which the "Standard" has issued, at the London price, are not only light in weight weighing about a maund, but they are closely packed with the very best literature, stimulating, instructive, vital literature, the sort that every educated person will at once recognize as worthy of reading and re-reading. They contain enough reading for one's life time. This has been chosen by four of the most accomplished bookmen of England, Europe and America. The twenty volumes comprise a thousand selections from the works of the world's greatest writers. These selections average ten pages in length or 5,000 words each, about the size of an ordinary magazine article. Many of them run to twenty and even thirty pages in length. They include all forms of literary composition, representing every period and every nation possessing a literature from the most remote time. Every selection is a literary entity in itself, having a beginning, a middle and an end. Hundreds of Poems, Stories, Essays, etc., are given in full. While they constitute not only what is most readable, the twenty volumes are a library in themselves, and take the place of hundreds of books that ordinarily find their way to one's book-shelves. As the Bookman (London) has tersely put it, the library is "infinite riches in a little room."

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A Few among Hundreds of British Newspaper Opinions of the Library.

MAKES GOOD ITS CLAIM,

ACADEMY.

Something is to be done at last to relieve the embarrassment of the immense number of people who want to read wisely and widely, but are discouraged by the extent of the field and their inability to choose. Heretofore attempts have been made to meet their case, but none of them have taken account of the sturdy ambition of the enquirers, whose wish it is to survey, and in some degree explore, the entire field of literature from the earliest times down to the present day. Clearly, no "hundred books" can give the needful point of advantage, or, to vary the metaphor, a hundred hand-shakes with the literature of the world are not enough. A wider and a more sympathetic and catholic acquaintance is desired. "The Library of Famous Literature"—which we should add, is illustrated throughout in excellent style—makes good its claim to be a compact and representative display of the literature of the world.

THE STUDENT WILL UNDERGO A KIND OF INTELLECTUAL RENAISSANCE.

LITERATURE.

A student of this colossal anthology will certainly undergo a kind of intellectual renaissance in the immense extension of his literary outlook. If it is good "to know something of everything and everything of some one thing," a perusal of these volumes will, so far as literature is concerned, assist the first desideratum and may very likely lead to the second.

RELAXATION FOR BUSY MEN,

WITHOUT WASTING TIME.

DAILY TELEGRAPH.

To the busy man who wants to be sure that in dipping into the volumes for a short relaxation he cannot be wasting his time, the "Library" has every recommendation.

THE MEETING PLACE OF GREAT WRITERS.

MORNING POST.

The comprehensive character of "The Library of Famous Literature," compiled and published by *The Standard*, to the attractions of which we lately called attention, is vividly brought home by a glance over the lists of "some of the great writers represented," which are now published. The alphabetical arrangement of the names produces some striking contrasts, the great writers of the past and present rubbing shoulders in a manner suggestive of "Imaginary Conversations" or "Dialogues of the Dead"—and the living. Here Aristophanes and Sir Edwin Arnold, Caius Julius Cæsar, and Thomas Henry Hall Caine, Dean Farrar and Fenelon, Edmund Gosse and Lady Jane Grey, Hugo Reginald Haweis and Homer, Richard Le Gallienne add Lucretius, Machiavelli, Sir Lewis Morris and Milton, Sappho and Miss Olive Schreiner come together in friendly converse to exchange the ideas of the old world and the new.

A BOOK OF THE EPOCH.

DAILY NEWS.

Instead of presenting the world's masterpieces only as such, the "Library" presents them in their inter relations, and as the expression of the life and spirit of the nations in which they were produced. This is the real value and import of an enterprise for which we have nothing but praise. The examples printed are meant to be not only a means of recreation, and of study in styles, but also of study in the great subject of comparative literature. It is a book of the epoch; a most laudable attempt to supply one of its highest intellectual needs.

AN

IMPERIAL MEMORIAL.

IRISH TIMES.

An Imperial memorial to be boasted of and treasured for its wide educational influence and its sharpening of the intelligence of our race among the generations of a new century.

IT TEACHES, IT REMOVES ALL DOUBT.

THE GLOBE.

As a guide to the man in the street of what famous literature is, the "Library" is invaluable. It teaches, it removes all doubts.

A HAPPILY-CHOSEN UNION.

LITERARY WORLD.

"The Library of Famous Literature," issued by *The Standard*, embodies the happily-chosen union of the classic literature of the past, beginning with the earliest writings discoverable, with the best work of living authors. It is an epitome of the literature of every race that has produced great books. It is a vast treasury of the literature that has survived since the dawn of letters, and the selections which it gives from the great master-pieces of every age place the reader in intellectual sympathy with the history and evolution of literature in a manner never before possible.

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[1]

The greatest painter of the Nineteenth Century is often said to be Puvis de Chavannes. Among his greatest paintings was *"The Inspiration of Homer."*

[2]

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[3]

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[4]

Molière was not only France's greatest writer of comedies but one of her best actors. He and his troupe suggested a charming scene to the painter Melingue.

[5]

Soon after *Milton* went blind he was visited by the young poet *Marvell*, for whom he secured a desired post. G. H. Boughton, R. A., has made the meeting his master work.

[6]

If Dante's love affair is the most beautiful, *Dean Swift's* is the most mysterious. His first meeting with *"Stella"* is beautifully pictured by Miss Dicksee.

[7]

When Scott first met Burns, the novelist was a mere lad, the poet was just tasting fame. C. M. Hardie has caught the picturesque moment.

[8]

The most eccentric of painters Whistler, has made a portrait of the most eccentric of writers *"Carlyle,"* a portrait of greatest nobility and value.

[9]

Among the splendid series of 'Portraits of contemporaries" presented to the nation by the great paint Watts, the best is perhaps his *Portrait of Tennyson*.

[10]

As "The Library of Famous Literature" reaches from Homer to-day, so with the Art Supplement. The last of the ten Photogravures is Burne-Jones's portrait of *Kipling at work*.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

We have already referred to the experiments of Mr. Elisha Gray, the famous American electrician, and his collaborator, Mr. A. J. Mundy, on the transmission of telegraphic messages through the sea-water by sound-waves. A recent trial of their apparatus took place on board a ship with a well hole in the centre, which enabled the experimenters to sink an 800-pound bell, of the kind used in fog signalling about 2½ feet below the surface of the sea. The bell was struck by means of mechanism. At the distance of a mile the bell could be heard on board another ship without any sort of receiving apparatus the sound travelling through the water and the hull of the ship.

With a receiving instrument consisting of an ear-trumpet of gas-pipe, whose mouth was closed by a tin diaphragm, and sunk six feet below the surface, the bell could be heard three miles. For distances up to twelve miles an electrical receiver, apparently submerged microphone in circuit with a telephone, was employed. The value of the invention as an adjunct to the ordinary coast and fog signals is plain. The bells could be submerged at certain points on the coast, or dangerous islands, and rung at intervals by means of electrical currents from the shore thus warning vessels. Moreover, the screw of a torpedo-boat or "submarine" could be heard in the receiving telephone at a distance of miles. There is nothing very novel in this invention, but Mr. Gray is the sort of man to put it into a practical shape.

According to the experiments of M. Chauveau, communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, alcohol is not so good as sugar as a food for the animal system. A healthy dog was treated with alcohol and sugar, alternately, and it was found that sugar was the better of the two.

The "infrascope" is a new device for sighting rifles invented by Mr. W. Youlten. It is very similar and the soldier instead of looking through the "sights" of his rifle looks into a small mirror when he takes his aim. It has been tested in South Africa, especially for scouting purposes, or in connection with quick-firing guns, and found satisfactory.

Ordinary soap, as we know, has antiseptic properties, and Dr. Coremans, of Anderlecht, has experimented with special antiseptic soaps containing corrosive sublimate, but finds them of little more value than good white hard soap of the common sort. The latter is, of course, not good enough for the purpose of disinfecting a surgeon's hands, but it serves for ordinary life.

M. Leuba has brought out a new asphalt pavement in blocks, thus avoiding the expense of destroying the asphalte when the street has to be broken up for laying pipes. Each block consists of an asphalte top on a concrete bottom. The new paving is made at Sens, in France.

The Panhard and Levassor Company of Paris, well known for their motor-cars, have introduced a small petroleum locomotive, which draws a load of about three tons. It has a motor of five horse-power and is intended for use in large workshops and establishments, especially in cases where the service is intermittent. The motor is of the gasoline sort used in the bigger Panhard and Levassor automobiles.

Dr. Ladislas Deutsch, of Buda Pesth, has found a method of ascertaining the true nature of blood stains, which will be useful in murder cases. The test is a serum drawn from the blood of various animals. It has the power of dissolving the red globules of the blood of such like animals. All that is required is to apply different serums to the blood-stain and find out which destroys it.

The Reichsanstalt of Charlottenburg, Berlin, is a Government physico-technical institute of Prussia which has no parallel as yet. It is built for the most part on a ground offered to the State by the late Dr. Werner Siemens, brother of our own Sir William Siemens. It is the realisation of an idea of Helmholtz and others, and was begun in 1883. The principal purpose of the institution is to perfect instruments of precision and pursue scientific researches, for the benefit of the Germans and the world. The work of the Reichsanstalt has proved of great service to industries and trade of the Fatherland. Our own national laboratory is a step in the same direction.

It is reported that the Duke of the Abruzzi proposes to start from Buenos Ayres next year on a voyage of exploration in the Southern Seas. A ship is to be built in Italy for this purpose.

The Royal Meteorological Institute of the Netherlands has issued a meteorological atlas of the Indian Ocean for the months of June, July, and August. Prior volumes deal with the period of December to May. These charts give surface temperatures of the ocean currents (velocity and direction) pressure, and temperature of air, winds, rainfall, distribution of thunder, fog, hail, cloudiness, average limits of whales, flying fish, &c., sailing routes, storm frequency, and paths of cyclones.

M. Gramme, whose name is well-known in electrical circles as the inventor of the Gramme dynamo, died on January 20 at Bois-de-Colombes, near Paris. He was 79 years of age, and came into note in 1878, for his dynamo, which obtained a diploma of honour at the Electrical Exhibition of 1881. In 1889 he was made an Officer of the Legion of Honour.

Experiments on the use of liquid air for blasting purposes are described in a paper of the Institution of Mining Engineers by Mr. A. Lorean. At various works on the Continent they are investigating the subject, but their success is not apparent yet.

Professor A. C. Haddon has as interesting paper in "Nature" on the ethnology of ancient history as deduced from coins, monuments, and records. He estimates that fair longheaded northern Europeans, speaking the Aryan tongue, migrated into Asia about 2000 B. C.—for example, Persia and the Punjaub. This is just the opposite of the "Aryan" migration from Asia to Europe, as taught by the late Max Muller, and still current in literature. It is common enough to find scientific doctrines face about in this way, and there are some who think Europe was peopled from America first of all.

According to Professor E. B. Tylor the Tasmanian "blacks" offer a picture of the most primitive, or at least the earliest human ways of life on earth that we know. They are even below the prehistoric hunters of the mammouth in Europe. Nevertheless, they build houses and boats, make fires, baskets, leather, tools and weapons, and cook their food. They possess a mythology and an animistic religion culminating in polytheism.

The American Traction Company are trying to substitute a complete system of electric traction for horses on the canals of the United Kingdom. They are also trying a similar enterprise in France, Belgium, and Holland, and Belgium has consented to adopt their system. The company guarantee a saving of 40 per cent. on the cost of motive power in this country. They also undertake to sell electric power to the districts bordering on the canals and supply the electric light. An advantage of the system is that the position of a canal boat is always known and goods are not lost to sight. With horses known and goods are not lost to sight. With horses the shipper often knows nothing of his cargo for days.

Two ice-breakers after the model of the "Ermak," for Port Arthur are being constructed in Finland. Others are in progress in different ports of Russia and intended to keep open the harbours of Russian Tartary, especially Vladivostock.

There is no doubt that it has of late years been increasingly difficult to obtain good brandy, and for this reason amongst others whisky has in this country largely taken its place. If the late Mr. Pickwick were to revisit his old haunts he would perhaps be more surprised at this than at the other changes which would force themselves on his notice. It ought, however, to be thoroughly understood that whisky cannot properly be substituted for brandy in all cases. Fine brandy contains in addition to alcohol a number of highly volatile ethers which have a strongly stimulating effect and which are eliminated without any known ill-effects and without causing the slightest derangement to the digestive system. It is much to be regretted that the *fin champagne* which was sent from France till about the year 1870 is now practically unobtainable. These liquors were not only pleasant to the cultivated palate, but, given judiciously, were most useful in many cases of sickness. Unfortunately nothing has yet taken their place. Readers who habitually follow the results obtained in our Analytical Laboratory will have noticed that our consulting chemist has often found reason to praise samples of brandy which have come from some of the English colonies. Analysis has more than once pointed to the inference that the spirit has been derived from grapes but in practically all cases there has been a deficiency in the œnanthic ethers which are the life and soul of the ideal brandy.

A meter for measuring the amount of steam which flows through a steam pipe has been introduced in Berlin by A. Friedeberg. It is described as follows:—Inside a horizontal length of the main, a flap-plate, hung from a horizontal axis, actuates, through an internal sector and rack, a conical lug valve controlling an opening in the top of the main. When no steam is being used, the plate hangs vertically and keeps the valve closed; when steam is flowing through the main, it turns the plate more or less towards a horizontal position, thereby opening the valve correspondingly, and the steam escaping through the valve is condensed in a worm. The water from the worm is either collected in a measuring tank, provided with a gauge-glass, or is delivered upon a bucket wheel the revolutions of which are indicated upon a counter arranged to show the corresponding quantity of steam flowing along the main.

THE NEW FRONTIER PROVINCE.

IN a despatch of the 3rd February 1875 the Secretary of State for India made the following suggestions:—"The whole territory of Sind may be annexed to the Punjab, or the lower portion of the valley of the Indus may be placed under a distinct Government, or the districts requiring special military supervision may be separately administered, or some other division of these provinces involving larger readjustments may be made." On the 7th April 1876 the Government of India replied, accepting the first suggestion as being desirable both on political and administrative grounds. It objected, however, to any severance of the frontier districts from the Punjab. The despatch of the Secretary of State, dated 13th July, authorised the severance of Sind from Bombay, but postponed decision on the frontier question till Lord Lytton, who meanwhile had assumed the Viceroyalty of India, could personally examine into the question upon the spot. This Lord Lytton did in the winter of 1876-77, and on the 22nd April 1877 he wrote a minute advocating the separation of the entire trans-Indus frontier, less Karachi, from Sind and the Punjab, and its erection, with the addition of the cis-Indus district of Hazara, into an independent Chief Commissionership. In these proposals he was guided by the Secretary of State's direction, in February 1876, that "local circumstances, facilities of communication, the character of the population under British rule, and of the tribes beyond the frontier, must be taken into careful consideration before any decision can be taken on this important point." All these points are fully dealt with in Lord Lytton's minute, which as far as literary merit goes is a masterpiece.

Nevertheless the Secretary of State's despatch of the 29th November 1877, while admitting Lord Lytton's scheme to be desirable,

WHITTLED IT DOWN

into something which was impracticable, and useless had it been practicable. He declared himself "prepared to sanction the adoption of the following measures:—(a) The Trans-Indus districts of the Punjab and Sind to be divided into two divisions, taking the dividing line at the point where the Beluch gives place to the Pathan. (b) A Commissioner to be appointed over each division by the Viceroy, but in respect to all internal affairs to take his orders from the Punjab Government. (c) The Northern Commissioner to be styled Governor-General's Agent and Frontier Commissioner, to receive the salary of a Chief Commissioner, and upon all external matters, *i. e.*, all matters concerning those who are not subjects of Her Majesty, to correspond with the Viceroy direct, and be the superior of the Southern Commissioner, who, upon these matters, will correspond with him alone. (*d*) The Frontier Forces, for the present at least, to be under the orders of the Governor-General's Agent, not under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief." The Secretary of State concluded by saying that he had not overlooked the fact that the measures sanctioned in this despatch involve a duplicate responsibility, which is in theory objectionable and may be attended with occasional inconvenience. That fact evidently condemned the scheme in the eyes of Lord Lytton's Government. At the same time the complications were thickening which presently led to war with the Amir of Kabul. One or both of these reasons caused the proposal to be dropped, and a measure which had then been under contemplation more or less for seven years was laid on the shelf, as it seemed finally. Now, after four and twenty years more it has been revived.

LORD LYTTON'S SCHEME

of frontier administration was summarised by the Secretary of State, in 1877 as follows:—"The recommendations of Your Excellency in Council are that the Frontier or Trans-Indus districts of the Punjab and Sind should be formed into a separate Frontier Government, administered under the direct control of the Government of India by a Chief Commissioner and Governor General's Agent at Peshawar; that this officer should be charged with the general conduct of all our frontier and trans-frontier relations; that he should be provided accordingly with subordinate officers at Peshawar and Jacobabad, the latter having the special charge of the administration of the lower frontier, and our relations with Beluchistan; and that the Sind and Punjab Frontier Forces should be amalgamated and placed under the Commander-in-Chief in India, retaining, however, their local and special character, but becoming interchangeable within the limits of the Frontier Government." This scheme, whether good or bad, was at any rate intelligible and workable, whereas the one which the Secretary of State substituted was neither. Indeed he himself admitted that "it may possibly hereafter be found expedient to adopt some such comprehensive scheme" as that proposed by Lord Lytton. At the same time he in a measure admitted the "grave objections" to the transfer to a new authority of the jurisdiction in civil matters at present exercised by the Punjab Government over the inhabitants of the districts beyond the Indus, and he remarked that "any unnecessary disturbance of administrative arrangements is distasteful to the people of India and open to many practical objections." In June 1898 we dealt fully with this question in two articles, and we see no reason to alter the views which we then expressed. The reasons upon which the Government of India holds in its own hands the management of the political affairs of Kashmir and Baluchistan, at either end of the North-Western Frontier, apply equally to the intervening portion of that frontier. Lord Lytton has shown clearly why in these matters

THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT IS NOT THE BEST AGENCY

through which the Viceroy can carry on administration. "Under the present system," he wrote, "the Viceroy has to carry out the most important and delicate of the duties devolving on him, not through agents of his own selection but through officers selected for him by the Punjab Government and looking to that Government for their advancement. . . . The existing system has been to me a source of grievous embarrassment." With reference to the argument that the separation if carried out would deprive the Government of India, "quoad" its administration of the western border, of the assistance of a Government best fitted by position and experience to conduct the relations of the British Government with its Baluchistan and Afghanistan neighbours, Lord Lytton remarked that "if the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab were specially selected for his knowledge of frontier affairs, then he would naturally be the best adviser of the Government of India on these matters. If, on the other hand, an exceptionally qualified frontier officer is sent to Peshawar, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is selected rather with a view to his special qualifications for the administration of more settled districts, then the whole argument fails to the ground." It is decidedly our opinion that, from the Persian Gulf to the Karakoram range, the entire administration of frontier policies should be

DIRECTLY UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

and should be carried on through officers selected by the Viceroy and looking only to him. As Lord Lytton wrote in 1877, "All unnecessary links in an administrative chain admittedly weaken the strength of it. The frontier officer has all the local knowledge necessary to enable him to form and submit an opinion or to frame a line of policy for the consideration of the Government of India. The Government of India reviews the information and opinions thus submitted to it with a knowledge of British and Imperial interests, as also of the military and financial conditions of India, far wider and more accurate than that of any local administration. But what new light can the Punjab Government throw upon the matter? It has not the local knowledge of the Chief Commissioner on the spot; and it has no knowledge of Imperial policy and political conditions which the Commissioner does not equally possess." It was

INEVITABLE

that the ideas of Lord Mayo and Lord Lytton, regarding direct administration by the Viceroy of frontier political affairs, would be carried out sooner or later; and it was probable that a Viceroy so masterful as Lord Curzon would decide to carry them out without further delay. Under the new arrangement the friction will be relieved which must necessarily exist under a system whereby, as Lord Lytton wrote, "either the Lieutenant-Governor must be the channel of all correspondence on frontier matters and in that case the most confidential, delicate and urgent communications can only be sent through him with a risk of misconception or certainly of delay, a greatly increased chance of publicity, and no compensatory advantage whatever—else he feels himself slighted, kept in the dark about important matters closely affecting his own duties, and entitled to complain that his subordinates have been practically withdrawn from dependence on his orders." Finally, the anomaly will come to an end whereby the Punjab Government has virtually become the Foreign Office of the Government of India—the most inconveniently situated and organised, as Lord Lytton complained, which could possibly be devised.—"Civil and Military Gazette."

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 16.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLICE

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:—Supt A E Barnard 4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent Commandant Burma Military Police 8th Jan and Capt C E N Priestley 2nd Madras Lancers Commandant Burma Military Police 8th Feb.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr T R Blyth Museum Asst in the Geological Survey Dept is appointed Asst Curator Geological Survey Dept with effect from the date of this notification.

LAND SURVEYS

In supersession of the orders contained in Notification No. 101—5-2, dated the 11th Jan 1901, Mr J Eccles, Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept is granted two months and sixteen days' privilege leave in continuation of seven months' furlough out of India, with effect from the 21st Feb.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col T C Pears, I S C a Resident of the second class and Resident in Gwalior, is appointed to officiate as Resident in Nepal, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col W Loch, I S C or until further orders.

Mr G D Advocaat, Consul General for the Netherlands at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 8th Feb.

Mr T C Edwards, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and is posted as Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept with effect from the 12th Feb.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr M F Gauntlett I C S are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the 6th of March.

Mr W H A Money Offg Asst Commr Northern India Salt Revenue is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 18th of Dec 1900.

Mr R G Rose Supt Northern India Salt Revenue is appointed to officiate as Asst Commr Nothern India Salt Revenue with effect from the 18th of Dec 1900 during the absence on furlough of Mr W Siddons or until further orders.

Mr R C Chapman is posted as Asst Accountant Genl Punjab with effect from the 8th Feb.

The furlough granted to Mr R N Ray in the Notification in this Dept No 4109-P dated the 11th Aug 1900 is further extended for six months with effect from the 18th of March.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—

Lieuts—G R A J Trotter The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt Offg Double Company Officer 16th Regt of Madras Infy dated 31st Oct 1901; R H Marjoribanks The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt Double Company Officer 5th Regt of Bombay Light Infy dated 25th Nov 1900; R W W Grimshaw The Royal Irish Regt Offg Squadron Officer The 4th Prince Albert Victor's Own Regt of Bombay Cavalry Poona Horse dated 8th Dec 1900; and B E A Pritchard The Prince of Wales' Vols South Lancashire Regt Offg Double Company Officer 23rd or Wallajahbad Regt of Madras Light Infy dated 17th Dec 1900.

The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval—

Majors to be Lieut-Cols—W T Fairbrother J G Ramsay A P Williamson H D M Minchin E R J Presgrave D S O, F A Blyth J W Parker C G F Fagan W St J Richardson and F H R Drummond C I E.

Second Lieut to be Lieut—C W Neumann.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut-Col Percy deHaga Haig I M S Benzel Principal Medical Officer Malakhand Force is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 16th Feb 1901 subject to His Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Bo Volr Artillery—Captain John Fairclough resigns his commission.

Karachi Artillery Volrs—R G Esquire, to be Honorary Colonel.

Bo Volr Rifles—Capt D J Sharp, to be Honorary Major. Lieut F J Farrar to be Capt vice English transferred to the Supernumerary List. Lieut H R H Wilkinson to be Capt vice Smith, deceased. Stephenson, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut vice Greaves, promoted.

Sind Volunteer Rifles—John Humphrey, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut vice Anderson, promoted.

Rohilkand Volr Rifles—E F L Winter, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut with effect from 28th Dec 1900, vice Taylor, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Malabar Volr Rifles—Second Lieut H A Rinne to be Lieut with effect from the 31th Nov 1900, vice Ferguson, promoted. F B Evans, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut with effect from the 22nd Dec 1900, vice Winterbotham, deceased. Gilbert H H Jackson, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut with effect from the 1st Jan 1901 vice Hollan, promoted. F S Davies, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut with effect from the 1st Jan 1901, vice Tulloch, promoted. C W Layard, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut with effect from the 1st Jan 1901, vice Wilson, promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Comr P J Faile R I M (medical certificate) for four months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Devon, Asst Loco Supdt, is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 11th Dec 1900.

Mr K M Kirkhope, Asst Loco Supdt is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 11th Dec 1900.

DON'T FISH FOR TROUT WITH A BOAT-HOOK.

LET us suit our tools to the work to be done. We do not trim our nails with a broadsword or fish for trout with a boat-hook.

Now, a "word" is a tool just as a hoe is or a carpenter's chisel. The Queen's head on a shilling was impressed there by a machine; and certain sounds (called words) were invented for impressing ideas on the mind on the same principle.

Take the word "excruciating," for instance. It is one of the strongest words in the English language. It is like one of those smashing big hammers in iron or steel foundries—a thing with which green hands are not to meddle. Like the Lord Mayor's coach or one's own best clothes, it is only to be brought out on fitting occasions. But when the time comes they must be produced and shown in all their glory to an admiring public.

On this basis, the soundness whereof no intelligent person will dispute, was Mrs. Ann Hill justified in saying what she does about an experience of hers some time ago! "In March, 1896," she says, "I began to be afflicted with rheumatism. The disease was keen and violent. It seemed to strike into my system as a poison serpent strikes his fangs into a man's leg when he isn't watching out. My foot and ankle soon became swollen, hot and painful. In a little time the ailment extended up the right leg to the hip. The pain was "excruciating." I got no rest night or day.

That is what Mrs. Hill says. Is she within bounds? As for me, I say, Yes. Some four or five years ago I had my first—and, thank goodness! my only—taste of acute inflammatory rheumatism. I could stand the dull ache of the muscles fairly well, but when it got hold of the big nerves, and put on an extra spurt, it made me (you will pardon the expression), it made me "holler." We may reverently doubt whether Job himself, incarnation as he was of fortitude and patience, could have borne acute rheumatism or gout, which is rheumatism's more stylish brother, with the same sweetness that marked his deportment under a load of boils and a scolding wife.

No. Mrs. Hill has not employed the strong word "excruciating" without a license. There are more dangerous and fatal diseases, to be sure, than rheumatism; but few that go in to *hurt* you as it does. Advanced medical authors nowadays are saying it is impossible to tell exactly what pain is. I beg, from the humble view point of an unscientific layman, to suggest that if these dubious doctors will try a season of inflammatory rheumatism they will find out what pain is—even if they can't cure it.

"I could not," continues Mrs. Hill, "put my foot to the ground, and had to lie in bed with it. When I was a bit better, and able to move about, my steps were uncertain as those of a child learning to walk; and I continually feared I might fall. For over a year (a year lost out of my life, as I could do no work or enjoy any comfort or pleasure), I hobbled around in this way never free from pain.

"In hope of relief I tried almost everything—hot fomentations, rubbing oils, &c. But neither they nor the treatment of the doctors did me any good. In June of last year (1897) I made up my mind to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. It had cured my daughter of a serious ailment, and I fancied it might cure my rheumatism. After taking it for about a fortnight I was decidedly better. The pain was so much easier that I could rest and sleep and eat more than I had done for a long time. This so encouraged and cheered me up that I kept on taking the Syrup until I was entirely free from the complaint. That is now over a year ago, and I have not had a touch of rheumatism since, although I have undergone as much exposure as I previously did. You are at liberty to publish the facts in my case if you desire." ANN HILL, 80, Bellgrove Street, Glasgow, September 23, 1898.

In curing rheumatism, which is one of the more or less direct results of continued indigestion and liver torper, Mother Seigel's Syrup corrects the digestive functions and purifies the blood, thus expelling the rheumatic poisons from the body, and guarding against their fresh formation. A valuable piece of knowledge to have in one's head when we consider that rheumatism is as common as it is painful.

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at bedtime and be all right the next moning. Isn't this the better way? Then continue the Cherry Pectoral a fewdays until your throat and lungs have completely healed and all danger of future trouble is past.

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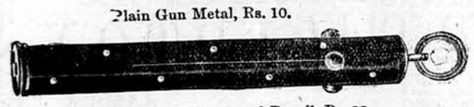
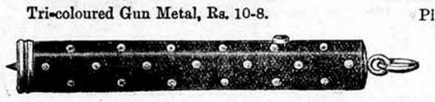


Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.



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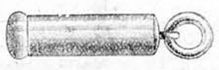


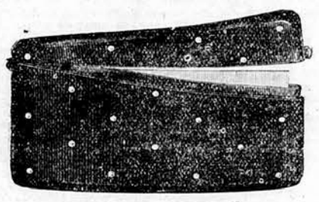
Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8.

Memorandum Case Turquoise S . . 20

Silver Beaten Rs. 17.

Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.

Turquoise Set, Rs. 11.



Gents' Case, Card Turquoise Rs. 16-8; Plain, Rs. 12-8

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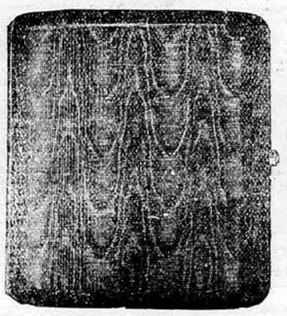
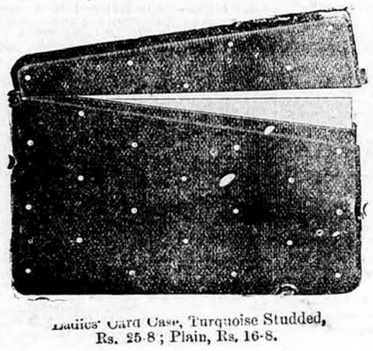
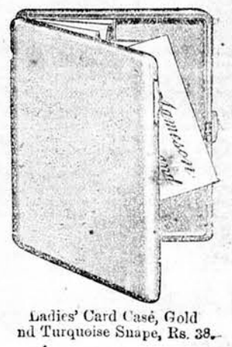


Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19



Ladies' Card Case, Turquoise Studded, Rs. 25-8; Plain, Rs. 16-8.



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